The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,608.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
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For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto	„	2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

NASH—April 13th, at Amrolee, near Surat, the wife of T. Nash, Foreman Locomotive Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

NANA BAPPOOJEE—April 17th, at Khutturwady, the wife of Mr. Nana Bappoojee Kallay, Cashier, *Bombay Gazette*, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—KINDERMANN—April 11th, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. E. S. Goodhart, Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Julia, daughter of the late Augustus Hermann Kindermann.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GREY—April 9th, at Barrackpore, Mrs. William Grey, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WOOD—April 7th, at Chandernagore, Margaret Mary, the beloved wife of W. C. Wood, Esq.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

HUBBARD—April 12th, at Agra, the wife of the Rev. E. J. Hubbard, Chaplain, Civil Lines, of a son.

CRACROFT—April 7th, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain Cracroft, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

WHALEY—April 11th, at Agra, Lydia Gertude, the beloved infant daughter of William and Rebecca Whaley, aged 11 months and 24 days.

SHAW—April 10th, at Meerut, Annie, the beloved child of Mr. A. R. Shaw, Patrol H. M.'s Customs, aged 5 years and 8 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	[illegible]
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, and 120 H. P. Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ Tuticorin		2[illegible]	„ Galle	13	
„ Colombo		20	„ Colombo		27
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	15	29
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
„ Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
„ Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 581 tons, 150 H. P., Commander S. TURNER, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st May.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route [illegible] up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or [illegible] proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the [illegible] Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Mandwa.		Karunja.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "DELHI," (1,808 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain METHVEN, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY the 20th April at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 17th instant through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 15th April, 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 17th.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Thursday, 18th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Saturday morning.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months:—

April 20th, and 29th.

May 4th, 14th, 20th, and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government) to sail about 30th inst.

THE favourite Passenger Ship "EDWIN FOX," 892 Tons Register, A. S. MOLISON, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 15th April 1867. Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A.1. 14 years at Lloyds, JAMES BANNATYNE, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 18th March, 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched on the 20th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway
Second Class	£ 37	5	0	Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ „ Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 „ Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CESTRIAN," Captain McGARRY, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of those concerned.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents for Captain and Owners Ship *Cestrian*.

Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "EVELYN," from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain BOAG will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.

Agents ship *Evelyn*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for the Ship *Fleur de Lis*.

TO SMOKERS.—No. II. Choice and real Manilla CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 40 per 1,000.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—Whereas my Wife GEORGINA JOHNSTON having left my protection, I hereby give notice that I shall not be responsible for any DEBT or DEBTS, she may incur from this date.

16th April 1867. JOHN JOHNSTON.

TO HORSE OWNERS.—The undersigned are prepared to supply Deccan Meadow-grown hay of superior quality, the nutritive qualities of which surpass those of other descriptions. A trial is respectfully solicited.

GHOSLA MITHA & SONS,

Hay Market, Grant Road, near the Mahomedan Burial Ground.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL RECORD.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. No. 4 VOL III, NOW READY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]um, including Postage, in advance	Rs.	4	8
S[illegible] Copy		0	8

CONTENTS FOR APRIL.

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6 Correspondence addressed to the Editor.
7 Notices to Correspondents.
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9 Departmental Notices.
10 University of Bombay Examination Papers.
11 Appointments and Changes.

Advertisements received up to the 25th of each month.

Bombay, [illegible]lished at the Government Central Book Depot, Ca[illegible] Lane.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—A SPECIAL TRAIN for the accommodation of MATHERAN and POONA Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY the 18th instant, returning from Poona and Narel on TUESDAY the 23rd instant as under:—

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.		P. M.	TUESDAY, APRIL 23.		A. M.
Bombay	Dep.	2-30	Poona	Dep.	5-0
Byculla	„	2-47	Kirkee	„	5-15
Tannah	„	3-31	Lanowlee	„	6-35
Callian	„	4-7	Khundalla	„	6-49
Narel	Arrl.	5-0	Kurjut	„	8-5
Do.	Dep.	5-5	Narel	„	8-27
Kurjut	„	5-30	Callian	„	9-17
Khundalla	„	6-56	Tannah	„	9-45
Lanowlee	„	7-35	Byculla	Arrl.	10-24
Kirkee	„	8-55	Do.	Dep.	10-28
Poona	Arrl.	9-5	Bombay	Arrl.	10-40

W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th April 1867.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Whereas at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the same be adjourned until WEDNESDAY next the 24th April with the view of enabling the shareholders to examine into the accounts and to consider the information now laid before them."

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned meeting will be held at the Office of the Liquidators in Elphinstone Circle on WEDNESDAY next the 24th instant at 3 P.M.

M. H. SCOTT
J. RANKEN. } Liquidators.
J. G. SMITH.

16th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

ALHAMBRA—ESPLANADE.

WILL BE OPENED FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1867.

This is an entirely New Establishment of Public Amusement, upon which an enormous amount of Money has been lavished with an unsparing hand, to make it what it claims to be the first Exhibition of the kind in Bombay.

This Entertainment is entirely novel in construction, and superior in every particular.

It includes the following:—

FIVE LADY MUSICIANS.

From the City of Frankfort (Germany).

POSES PLASTIQUE OR TABLEAUX VIVANT of Roman, Greek and Hindoo Mythology with Posturings from ancient Persians—by Mr. V. Mathei's Italian Troupe of Ladies and Gentlemen.

OLYMPIAN EXPLOITS OF YOUNG AMERICA who is with right entitled

THE STONE BREAST ROMAN GLADIATOR AND HERCULES AGAINST TWO HORSES.

AERIALISSMEN—ANTIPODIANISSMEN AND EQUILIBRIISMEN.

Performed by a Troupe of First Class artistes, well known at "Astley's Theatre" and the "Royal Alhambra," London PERFORMANCE IN FOUR DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS THE FIRST PERFORMANCE TO TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH 1867.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 5	Amphitheatre	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Gallery	„ 1

Doors open at Eight—Performance to commence at Nine precisely.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S HAT DEPARTMENT.

ATTENTION is solicited to our New Stock of HATS which has just been opened, and is now ready for inspection. The Stock will be found to comprise the Newest and Latest Shapes.

SILK HATS.	Rs.	A.
The NEW SILK HAT, (low crowned) extra quality	14	0
The NEW FRENCH SILK HAT, (high crowned), extra quality	14	0
WHITE HATS.		
The NEW WHITE HAT, (low crowned)	10	0
The NEW WHITE HAT, Do. extra quality	12	0
The FRENCH WHITE HAT, (high crowned)	8	8
The FRENCH WHITE HAT, Do. extra quality	12	0
FAWN HATS.		
BEST BEAVER FAWN HATS	12	0
FANCY FELT HATS.		
The SOFT FELT HARROWGATE in Drab and Grey Rs. 3-8 to	5	8
The FELT VICTOR in Black and Drab	7	0
The FELT VICTOR, in Black and Drab, extra quality	8	8
The STIFF FELT OXON, Black and Drab	7	0
The SOFT CROWN OXON Black, Drab and Grey	8	8
The STIFF FELT ARTHUR Drab and Black	7	0
The NEW HIGH CROWNED CAMRIDGE HAT	8	8
The NEW HIGH CROWNED OXFORD HAT extra quality		
NEW HIGH CROWNED SOFT FELT TYROLS	8	8
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SOFT FELT TRAVELLING HATS.		
STRAW YACHTING HATS	4	8
CLOTH VICTORS	6	8
DUNDREARYS	6	8
TWEED TRAVELLING CAPS	5	8
SAXONY WOVE BALMORALS	3	8
SAXONY WOVE GLENGARYS	6	8
AIR CHAMBER HELMETS.		
The MELTON (the lightest Felt Helmet made)	10	0
The LORD CANNING (strong serviceable Hat.)	12	8
The FORAGE (a first rate Shooting Hat)	12	8
The SIR THOMAS TROWBRIDGE (extra quality)	15	0
The STAFF CORPS. do.	15	0
The CIVIL SERVICE. do.	15	0

PUGREES.

A special lot of Real ALBANIAN PUGREES is offered at Rs. 10-8 to effect a speedy clearance. These Pugrees being very rare are worth double the money.

A very large assortment of every kind of Pugrees including Spun Silk in all colors, Algerine, China Silk, Gauze, Crapes, &c. &c. from Rs. 2-8 upwards.

A NOVELTY IN GENTLEMEN HAT CASES.

The New combined HAT CASE and Portmanteau, an essential requisite for Travellers.

BOOTS.

Screw Soled Patent Leather Boots by the original Patentee.

Enamelled and Calf-skin Boots in all sizes.

Kid and Buckskin Boots, very comfortable for warm weather.

SHOES.

Screw Soled Patent and Calf-skin shoes.

SLIPPERS.

French Slippers in dressed Fawn-skin and Plain Calf.

WALKING STICKS.

Patridge, Cane, Cherry, Black and White Firs, Ash Oak, Holly, Hazel, Black and Brown Thorn, and Malaccas.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Every description of Military and Naval Cocked Hats Forage Caps, &c. made to order on the shortest notice.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

No. 1, Hummum Street.

WILLIAMSON & Co., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION, HOUSE AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS REGISTRY AGENTS.—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Port and Sherry Wines—Almond Soap—Scents—Hair Brushes—Castor and Cod Liver Oil—Capsules—a Four Wheeled Dog Cart, with fast trotting Horse and Harness complete—a Double Seated Phæton—New and Second-hand Furniture, &c., &c.

TO BE LET, several Houses at Mazagon, Nesbit Lane, Tardeo—Grant Road—also Apartments, Rooms, and Godowns in the Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Rantoon in good condition, price Rs. 200

GOOD SERVANTS of all description can be supplied on the shortest notice.

Arrangements have been made for HAIR CUTTING and SHAMPOOING, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. at the above Establishment. For particulars apply to

WILLIAMSON & Co.,

No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,

D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

TO GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS GOING TO MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, OR NEILGHERIES.—FOR SALE.—A new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Bombay, suited to be drawn by either a Poney or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and caloche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

MR. A. B. COLLET,

Girgaum Coach-works.

MR. ARTHUR PICARD is authorized to Sign our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

JULES, SIEGFRIED, & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1867.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to recommend the Public providing themselves with a safe remedy for Cholera and Dysenteric complaints. The following have been found most useful:—

Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne (the original).
Treacher and Co's. Anti-Cholera Mixture.

[This proved an invaluable specific in alimentary derangements, and no large Company or House should be without it where there are many employés.]

Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture, with and without Opium.
Warburg's Fever Tincture.
Pogson's Dysentery and Diarrhœa Powder.

T. & Co. would also advise householders to use about their premises a disinfectant. The undermentioned have been found useful:—

Condy's Fluid.
Sir W. Burnett's Fluid.
McDougall's Powder.
And Beaufoy's Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Soda and Lime, &c., &c.

THOMAS BEAR'S CELEBRATED VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
„ Birdseye „
„ Cut Cavendish.
„ Returns Tobacco.
York River „
Carolina Rose.

Havana Tobacco.
Persian „
Latakiah „
Oronoko „
Imperial „
Smoking Mixture.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,

BOMBAY—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
KURRACHEE—Messrs. McIver & Co.
MADRAS—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
COLOMBO, CEYLON—Messrs. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
RANGOON—Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

And Sold Retail by the principal Storekeepers and Dealers in India, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan, and throughout the world.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE.

LADIES' SEMINARY ESTABLISHED IN 1840

THE MISSES WILLS, from their long experience in training and educating young Ladies, beg respectfully to solicit the attention of those Parents and Guardians who are desirous of giving their Children the advantage of an English Education, to their establishment at Woodville House, Ilfracombe, which is situated on the southern shore of the Bristol Channel (and according to the Registrar General's statement) is the healthiest of the seaport towns. It is a fashionable watering-place, the climate is peculiarly salubrious and bracing, and the scenery truly picturesque. First Class Masters attend the School for the languages &c. &c., and the unremitting solicitude for the Pupils' comforts and enjoyments, render it a happy home.—References in Ilfracombe and the neighbourhood to the Parents of Children, and also kindly permitted to

The Rev. Geo. WATERMAN, Clarendon Villas, Torr's Park.
The Rev. J. E. TAYLOR, Clarence-place.
J. HOWLAND Esq., Torr's Villa.

Also in Bombay to

R. A. PASSMORE, Esq., of Messrs. Passmore & Co., who will be happy to afford every information and particulars, as to terms &c., or by letter to the

MISSES WILLS,

Woodville House, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, England.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION

PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

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N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that, as regards them, Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,
JAMES HOSSACK,
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,
Trustees of the above Estate.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants. Orders for

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN with reference to the proposed Liquidation of the above Company, that all shares on which OVERDUE CALLS with INTEREST is not paid before the 30th day of April instant, will be forthwith FORFEITED.

By order of the Directors,

REMINGTON & Co.,

Bombay, 11th March, 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:

To receive the Directors Report and Statement of Accounts.

2. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the said meeting, as required by the Articles of Association.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1867.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Eighteenth of April 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

Firstly.—To confirm the following Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on the 26th day of March 1867, that is to say: "Whereas, it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its Business and Property to the Colaba Company, Limited. It is Resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be hereafter appointed to wind up the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited shall have authority to Transfer or Sell to the said Colaba Company, Limited, the whole or any portion of the Property and Business of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in Compensation or part Compensation for such Transfer or Sale such number of Shares in the said Colaba Company Limited as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the Members of the said United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited rateably in proportion to the Shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."

Secondly.—To pass a Resolution in the following terms that is to say: That the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

Thirdly.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited when appointed shall be authorized to purchase the interest of any member dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, either out of the Cash in the hands of the Company or out of monies to be raised by such Liquidator or Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portions of the property of the Company.

Fourthly.—To fix the past and future Fees of the Directors.—Dated this 10th day of April 1867.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed for the EASTER HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 19th (Good Friday) to MONDAY, 22nd instant, both days inclusive:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited.)
W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICE.—The COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT of the Bombay Shareholders of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, beg to call a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Corporation on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Bank's premises, that the Committee may account for their proceedings to the Shareholders and ascertain their opinion as to the proposed resuscitation of the Commercial Bank.

T. F. PUNNETT, Honorary Secretary.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.	Rs.	1	8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin		2	0
Rose Pekoe		1	12
Orange Pekoe		1	8
Hyson Green		2	0
Flowery Pekoe		2	0
Congou		1	4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,

13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—CASH.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Banks Premises in Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the despatch of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Accounts of the Bank made up to the 31st December 1866, and the Director's Report thereon.

2nd. To consider the position of the Bank, and if so determined to pass Resolutions to the following effect:—

1st. That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed with all the powers conferred by Act 10 of 1866.

3rd. That the remuneration to be paid to the said Liquidator or Liquidators be fixed.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators shall have the powers given by section 174 of Act 10 of 1866 to compromise all calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist, between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory, or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Bank, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Bank, or the winding up of the Bank, generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidator or Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th April 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA will be closed from the 16th of April instant, until after the General Meeting of the Shareholders of which Notice is given above. JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th April 1867.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
J. OUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.
J. C. [illegible]ARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
G. PIETSCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. O. SAWERS,
For the National Bank of India, Lim[illegible]

NOTICES.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. JAMES RANKEN is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE who lately traded in Bombay as D. BYRAMJEE and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order made by the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, on the 5th instant, it is ordered that the creditors of the said DADABHOY BYRAMJEE (who have not yet done so) do send particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to MR. T. F. PUNNETT, Manager of the Trustees of the said Estate, at his office, Rampart Row, at the premises partly occupied by the Commercial Bank of India and the East on or before FRIDAY the 19th day of April instant, or that in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets that may be made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 6th day of April, 1867. DALLAS & Co.,

Solicitors for the Trustees.

JOHN BRETHERTON, Member Royal College, Veterinary Surgeon, London, informs the PUBLIC, that he has removed to Stables in the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road. There are several airy and roomy loose boxes.

N. B.—Livery and Commission Stables, Horses examined as to soundness and shod on most approved principles.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

Bombay. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at our Office on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of increasing the capital, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director.

By order of the Board of Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION).—(DISTRIBUTION OF SECOND CALL)—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees (25) Twenty-five per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all DEBTS due by them to the Company) will be made payable on and after THURSDAY the 11th April at the Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3.

Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required. MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE,

For self and other Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th April 1867.

BOMBAY AND TROMBAY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered SHAREHOLDERS of this Company held on WEDNESDAY the 10th April 1867, at 3 P. M., at No. 2, Church Gate Street, the following Resolution was passed:—

That Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett be appointed Liquidator, jointly with Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy, in place of Mr. Henry Durance Cartwright, resigned.

PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOL & Co., in returning their best thanks to the inhabitants of Bombay and Out-stations for the liberal support they have received since they commenced business, beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have just received (Overland) a large addition to their stock, and now have the largest and greatest variety of Boots and Shoes ever exposed for sale in Bombay—a few of which are enumerated:—

LADIES' BOOTS.

The Alexandria in Kid, Military Heels.
„ Princess Helena do
„ Croquet do and Morocco do
„ Sensation in Bronze do
„ All Plain do do
„ Kid with fancy Toes do
„ Black Cashmere with and without Heels.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Wellington Boot in Patent and Calf-skin.
„ Napoleon do Enamelled and Brown Hide.
„ French Glove Kid Boot }
„ English do do }
„ Kid with Patent Golash. } Dress.
„ Emperor's all Patent. }
„ Palmerston Kid and Patent. }
„ Drab Top Patent and Enamelled Golash Elastic and to Button. }
„ Kid Top Enamelled Golash, Imitation Balmorals. }
„ Do do plain. }
„ Enamelled Balmorals, }
„ Prince Alfred Boot in Kid. }
„ University do do }
„ Croquet do Morocco. }
„ High Levant do do } Walking
„ Garibaldi do do }
„ University do do }
„ Chelsea do do }
„ Balmorals do do }
„ Croquet do in Calf-skin. }
„ Kid with Calf-skin Golash. }
„ Chelsea all do }
„ Balmorals in do }
„ Calf-skin Shooting Boots to Lace and Hook }
„ Brown (Elastic) Boots. }
„ Buck-skin do do }
„ Canvas do do }

Shoes in Patent, Enamelled, Morocco, Kid, Calf, Buckskins and Canvas.

Canvas Racket Shoes to Lace and Elastic.

Patent Tie Shoes, and Slippers in variety.

GENTLEMEN'S GAITERS.

Children's Boots and Shoes in various sizes.

G. N. & Co. receive supplies of the above description of goods every month.

G. N. & Co. call special attention to their Manufactory Department, which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European foreman. Gentlemen favouring us with their orders will have our best and immediate attention.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day appointed MR. FRANK ORR, of the firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 1, East Street, Poona, our Agent, and to sign per procuration for our Firm from this date.

G. NICOLL & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

CONCERT FLUTES—OF BEST COCOAWOOD with 8 German Silver Keys and Mountings on the Old system, in case complete Rs.	50
NEW PATENT PERFECT FLUTES of the following description, viz., the Instrument is 27 inches in length, made of the finest Cocoawood, prepared and seasoned for hot climates: it has nine solid silver keys, including the two long open keys for C sharp and C natural; the embeuchure has a tuning slide with silver sheath, and is mounted with a solid silver engine turned cap, the rings, mountings, &c., are of beautiful finish, and all in pure silver; each Flute has two cork joints, and is contained in a strong Mahogany Box lined with velvet and bound in brass	150
SOLID SILVER BHŒM FLUTE, with covered keys, and upon the latest improved method; each hole is covered with a spring key, which is sure to fit *air tight* thus avoiding the trouble and care of fitting the fingers precisely in the required position to produce the notes; these are the most perfect flutes ever manufactured, they have a pure, rich, round tone, and are easy to play upon; they are beautiful solo instruments, and are best adapted for Flute and Piano Duets, complete in case	300

*** *This Instrument would form a handsome present to a Gentleman Amateur.*

ORDINARY D FLUTES for beginners, made of well seasoned dark wood with one key and metal rings, with Instruction book	10
CLARIONETS in B flat, C, or E flat Cocoawood, with 14 German Silver keys, or rings on pillars, with all the newest improvements, each	85
CLARIONETS ditto, old system, without pillars, with 14 Metal Keys, no case each	40
CLARIONETS ditto, with double tubing, Electro-Silver, each	130
BŒHM CLARIONET, Rudall and Rose's Patent. One of the most perfect Clarionets, ever finished	150

METAL CASED CLARIONETS.

These Instruments are specially manufactured for the use of Military Bands in India being one Wood Tube inside another of light metal, thereby giving the soft sweet tone of the Wood Clarionet without the risk of splitting, so common to Wood Instruments in this country.

These Clarionets have the full number of keys mounted on French pillars and fittings complete in a brass bound Oak Case; the prices are only a small per centage in advance of the Wood Clarionet.

E FLAT AND F FLUTES.	
Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys Rs. 30 &	25
PICCOLOS IN D, E FLAT, AND F.	
Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys	10
All of the above with *Tuning Slide and Screw Cork.*	
FIFES IN B FLAT, OR C.	
Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys, and Mountings, and *Tuning Slide*	18
BRASS INSTRUMENTS.	
CORNOPEONS.—The finest now in use are those by COURTOIS, the celebrated maker of all the principal Band Instruments in the world. A large stock of Instruments, by this celebrated maker, always kept in stock; price of Brass Cornet, with the improved water key, in case complete	125
A fine collection of ordinary Cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from 50 to 100 Rs. each, *Cash.*	
CORNOPEONS, highly finished, of the best possible construction, treble plated by the Electro process, very rich tone, suitable for Solo Drawing or Room Instruments, complete in cases from	125
TRUMPETS.—In F. Long Bell, 3 Pistons and Crooks.	120
Trumpet (Regulation)	30
Bugles of the new regulation pattern, each with cord and tassel complete	28
CHROMATIC ATTACHMENTS, for converting the above Bugle into good and efficient Band Instruments; any ordinary bugler may render essential service in the full Band with one of these Instruments, they can be played in perfect tune and in the most difficult music, each	28
FRENCH HORNS,—with 3 Pistons, and 10 Crooks strongly fitted up in Black Boxes, with Mouth pieces, Desk, &c., complete	150
BARITONES;—SAX HORNS AND TENORS.—Baritone Chromatic Horn in B flat, with 3 Pistons, sometimes called "Alt-Horn," and is in the same pitch as Tenor Trombone in B flat	135
Baritone Tuba (or Alt-Horn) in B flat with 3 Pistons. This Instrument is universally used in Military Bands.	130
Baritone Tuba in C, 3 Pistons, with B flat slide Bell upwards; suitable for Cavalry Regiments	130
TENORS.—Chromatic Horn in F and E flat, with 3 Pistons. This instrument takes the place of the French Horn for Brass Bands, and has a tone similar to that instrument. Sometimes called "Alt Horn"	120
Tenor Chromatic Horn in E flat and D flat with 3 Pistons. Sometimes called "Alt Horn"	130
Sax Horn (Tenor) in F and E flat	120
Baritone, also termed Clavicord and Tenor Horn, in B flat or C	130
Alt-Horn in F, E flat, or D flat	125

SOUNDY & Co.,

Wholesale Importers,

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To consider the Account and Report prepared by the Liquidators in pursuance of Sec. XCV. C. 12, of Act XIX. of 1857.

2. To appoint an Inspector or Inspectors to inspect the final Account of the Liquidation of the Company.

M. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them, under various brands, to all parts of the World. Orders sent direct and accompanied by instructions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.

PATON, AND CHARLES, Soap Works,

148, Wapping, London, E.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.—The following CARRIAGES just received:—

1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

1 new, well made and strong WAGONETTE, very light with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

2 very handsome and neat wire wicker work PONEY PHÆTON, strong and well made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwur.

The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale. Apply to

MR. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASS[illegible] & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are required to pay a CALL of Rupees 700 on each Share held by them in the above Company, and that we have appointed the same to be paid as follows:—

1st Instalment of Rs. 300 per share	on the 1st May next.	
2nd Instalment of Rs. 200 „	on the 1st July	„
3rd Instalment of Rs. 200 „	on the 1st Sept.	„
Rs. 700		

The said Calls will be received at the Chartered Mercantile Bank [illegible] London and China, and unless the same be paid [illegible] times above appointed, NOTICE is hereby given that proceedings will be at once taken against the defaulting shareholders.

ARDASHIR JAMSHIDJEE,
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETTNA,
C. RUSTOMJEE SETTNA,

Liquidators, Albert Insurance Co., in Liquidation.

N. B.—The above is a Marine Insurance Company only, and has no connection with any other Companies bearing similar names.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet, no business done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
				BANKS.	
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,600 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	75 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	37 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ...	10 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	31 ex-div.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quotation.
600,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk	14 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	80 p c. pm.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C...	75 p ct pm. ex-di.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of Ind...	65 per share
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank ...	55 per share. [nl
				FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.	
....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	3½ per sh.
,200,000	400	130	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	50 p. share.
				SHIPPING COMPANIES.	
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,490
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
50,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,015 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	25 per share.
		1,020	....	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	
				RAILWAY COMPANIES.	
	£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	223 per sh.
	£20	£18	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
	£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	
	£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co......	
				LAND COMPANIES.	
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,000 p. s.
1,050,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	455 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	......	New Do...	109 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ..	100 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	45 per share.
100,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	510 p. sh.
....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	159 per share.
2,150,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,080 p. sh.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	1s. 11⅞d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¼.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½.
Madras...	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China	Demand	216 nominal.
China House Bills ...	90 days sight	218.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	85½
" " " " 1842-43	
" " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	104¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	102
Five and a half per cent.	108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	226
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	233
Bar Silver	108-8-0
Gold Leaf	16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	16- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH APRIL.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	235 to 240
Dhollera .... Bhownuggur	175 to 180
Oomrawuttee .... Akote	135 to 150
Compta	190 to 200
Vingorla	185 to 190
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee .... Akote	220 to 228
Khandeish .... Barsee	215 to 220
Dhollera .... Bhownuggur	222 to 230
Hingunghaut	240 to 245
Broach	222 to 230
Veeraval	200 to 205
Vingorla	220 to 228
Compta..	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	255 to 260

Ready Sales............ 1,000 Candies.
For Future Delivery...6,000 to 7,000 Candies.
Market active. Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Maclean, Major, Commandant N. Brigade, to join, from Kamptee.

Field, Lieutenant Colonel J., 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Serivener, Pay Master F., 97th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 17.

Johnston, Lieutenant Colonel R. M., 1st Granadiers, on duty, to Belgaum.

Bryne, Veterinary Surgeon M. D., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Scott, Major S., Staff Corps, on leave, to Dhoolia.

Briggs, Major W. L., Sind Horse, on leave, to Indore.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL.
17 Sultan Basha ....Nacoda ....Cochin, March 9.
H. M.'s Wasp (s) .... ——— ......Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL.
17 John Bunyan ....Stitch ....Liverpool.
Backia Lutchimy ....Gahan..........Malabar Coast.
Martaban (s) ....Avern ....Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Omer El Julie, A. Fourieur, bound to Havre.
Ship Gallant Neil, R. W. Mappan, bound to Nagapatam.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s S.S. Malta, for Aden and Suez.
P. & O. Co's S.S. Benares, for Singapore and Hongkong.
B I S. N. Co.'s steamer Coringa, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Sir John Lawrence, for Malabar Coast.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer Delhi, will be closed on SATURDAY, 20th April, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hour as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

April .... 20th | May 4th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

NEXT EXTRA OVERLAND MAIL.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for all India four times a month. The weekly steamers to India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates:—

April...................... 19th April........................ 27th

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for fully prepaid letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from, or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China .... Ceylon.......... Penang .... Singapore .... Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope.. Mauritius .... Natal .... Reunion .... St. Helena..........	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat.......... Persian Gulf .... Bussorah .... Bagdad .... Rutnagherry .... Vingorla .... Goa .... Karwar	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Beypore .... Mangalore.......... Cochin .... Calicut .... Cannanore .... Tellicherry..........	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail		None.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—"AUNT SALLY."
AUNT SALLY—Mr. Massey.
1st Player—Young Bengal.
2nd do. Miss Bombay, very tired and sleepy.
3rd do. Mrs. Madras fast asleep.

The True, thrilling, sensational, and startling delineation of the adventures of an unsophisticated Coombee with a "live" shell.
HALF PAGE, 1st Tableau—He findeth and bringeth home the shell in triumph!
HALF PAGE, 2nd Tableau—His friends and He are met together to witness the result of igniting the shell!!
HALF PAGE, 3rd Tableau—The shell ignited!!!
QUARTER PAGE.—Our Friend the ingenious Mr. Jones has a new invention.

WHOLE PAGE—How our Fat Contributor went to Nagpore and came back again. A series, to be continued.

The Nagpore Cinderella and several other Vignettes.

Contributors are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

TO LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by E. PENNELL, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent. 11, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICE ROOMS in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 100. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

LUNCA CHEROOTS of fine quality for Sale.

Ordinary	shape Rs. 15	per Thousand.
Manilla Cigars	" " 15	"
Burmah	" " 12	"

G. B. GLADDING.

STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE.—A consignment of these for the Hot Season has just been received from CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the finest for years.

Breakfast	Rs. 26 per dozen.
Fine, Dinner..	" 33 "
Dessert (Johannisberg & Marcobrunner)	" 50 and Rs. 40

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

EUROPEAN INSPECTORS WANTED.—WANTED immediately three or four First Class INSPECTORS, for Bombay; Masons preferred. A liberal salary will be given for First Class men.

Apply stating where formerly employed with reference &c., to "W. & G" Bombay Gazette Office, 17th April 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that 38 Bales of merchandise marked G D above E in diamond and S V below per "FLEUR DE LIS," Captain THOMSON, from Liverpool, and consigned to order, have THIS DAY been discharged from the vessel and are now lying off the Custom House Bunder in a Cargo Boat numbered 1,436—the goods being at the expense and risk of the parties concerned. REMINGTON & Co., Agents to the Captain and Owners of Ship Fleur de Lis.
Bombay, 17th April 1867.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—M. LOUIS PERSOIR and his TROUPE beg to inform the Public of Bombay that on account of their directors Mr. LEON LICHTBLAW and Mr. MORRIS having left Bombay and left them destitute and without means, they beg to announce to the Public of Bombay that they will give two or three Representations, before leaving this town, in Grant Road Theatre under their own direction and Management, and they hope that the Public of Bombay will grant their kind patronage and support. On MONDAY the 22nd Grand Representations for the Benefit of M. Louis Persoir and family.

Just published, price 1 Rupee, New Edition, by post, 1 Rupee 2 Annas.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of Life. With instructions for securing Health and Strength and Remarks on the Treatment of Diseases of Tropical Climates and Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life.
By DR. LA'MERT, and DR. L. LA'MERT, 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

DR. L. LA'MERT has arrived in Bombay, and may be consulted personally or by letter, from 9 till 6 at his residence, 4 Hornby Row, Fort (next door to Mr. Gabriel the Dentist.)

DIRECT FROM NICE.—A consignment of French Essences, by the celebrated manufacturers Warrick Frères (whose preparations have long been known to the perfumery trade as of unequalled quality and delicacy) comprising

JOCKEY CLUB, Frangipanni,
MILLEFLEURS, Rose,
MARECHALE, Rose Geranium,
MOUSSELINE, Portugal,
HELIATROPE, Patchouli;

and Messrs. W's exquisite speciality "LA REINE DES ALPES," now offered to the public of India for the first time.

In bottles containing a quarter imperial pint at Rs. 3 each. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply, for one year, of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 1st May 1867 at 12 o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500 which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied and forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

By order of the Postmaster General,
C. A. STUART, Postmaster,
Bombay, General Post Office, April 1867.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY AND CENTRAL INDIA TRANSIT AGENCY.

CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co. having established AGENCIES at Khundwah, Burwai, Mhow and Indore, will provide conveyance for Passengers and every description of goods at the undermentioned rates:—

PASSENGERS.

Distance Miles.	From	To	Shigram. One Seat.	Shigram. Two Seats.	Country Cart. One Seat.	Country Cart. Whole Cart.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
80	Indore	Khundwa ...	25 0 0	33 0 0	4 4 0	13 0 0
40	Do.	Burwai	12 8 0	16 8 0	2 2 0	6 8 0
14	Do.	Mhow	3 0 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0
76	Mhow	Khundwa ..	24 0 0	32 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
36	Do.	Burwai	12 8 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0
40	Khundwa	Do. ..	12 0 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0

GOODS.

Distance Miles.	From	To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
			a p	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a.
80	Indore	Khundwa ..	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	1 0
40	Do.	Burwai	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8
14	Do.	Mhow	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0	0 4
76	Mhow	Khundwa	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	1 0
36	Do.	Burwai	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8
40	Khundwa......	Do.	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8

PARCELS.

Distance Miles.	From	To	Under 10 Seers.	Under 25 Seers	Under 35 Seers.	Under 45 Seers.
			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
80	Indore	Khundwa ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
40	Do.	Burwai	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0
14	Do.	Mhow	0 2 0	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 7 0
76	Mhow	Khundwa ..	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
36	Do.	Burwai	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0
40	Khundwa ..	Do.	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0

LUGGAGE, TREASURE AND OPIUM.

Distance Miles.	From	To	Luggage per Maund.	Treasure per Maund.	Opium per chest not Insured
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
80	Indore......	Khundwa ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	3 8 0
40	Do.	Burwai	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
14	Do.	Mhow	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 0 0
76	Mhow	Khundwa ..	1 4 0	1 4 0	3 8 0
36	Do.	Burwai	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
40	Khundwa ..	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage to Passengers' Luggage when travelling in their own charge.

Two Passengers only will be allowed to travel in a Shigram and baggage for each not to exceed 20 seers; any in excess of this will be charged for at the rates quoted above. If the same be booked by goods Train a reduction of four annas per maund will be allowed.

Cart Passengers are allowed 10 seers of personal Luggage.

Treasure will be conveyed only in charge of the owners and at their risk.

The Company requests that all goods sent through their Agency be sufficiently packed, properly addressed, and any one package not to exceed 14 maunds.

The Company Insure Opium at Rupee one per Chest between Indore and Khundwa only.

For further particulars apply at the Carting Agent's Office, Boree Bunder.

CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1867.

CALENDAR.—APRIL, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... 19th 3h. 57m. A. M.
Last Quarter .... 27th 6h. 52m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs	18	Mercury in Aphelion at 8-40 P. M.	5 42	6 17	10 43	11 0	18th April, 1867. Time 8h. 30m. 24s. 4.
Fri.	19	Good Friday: Full Moon	5 41	6 17	11 18	11 34	
Sat.	20	Sun enters Taurus at 6-37 P. M.	5 41	6 17	11 52	—	
Sun.	21	Easter day.	5 40	6 17	0 9	0 26	
Mon.	22	Mars sets at 0-42 A. M.	5 39	6 18	0 43	1 0	
Tues	23	St. George—Mercury at greatest Elong. 27° C W.	5 39	6 18	1 17	1 35	
Wed.	24	Saturn rises at 7-33 P. M.	5 38	6 18	1 54	2 13	

NOTICE.—Until further NOTICE His Excellency the Governor's Band will not play on the Esplanade or in the Victoria Gardens.

TOWNLEY W. FILGATE, Military Secretary.
Govt. House, Parell, 17th April 1867.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Apr. 11	LAHORE	Apr. 10
AGRA	Apr. 13	LONDON	Mar. 26
ALLAHABAD	Apr. 12	MAURITIUS...........	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA..........	Feb. 26	MADRAS	Apr. 12
ALEXANDRIA	Apr. 3	MALTA..................	Mar. 2
BANGALORE	Apr. 9	MEERUT	Apr. 12
CALCUTTA	Apr. 11	OOTACAMUND........	Apr. 4
CAPE	Feb. 13	OUDH	Apr. 10
CEYLON	Apr. 1	PENANG	Mar. 25
FRANCE	Mar. 27	PUNJAUB..............	Apr. 10
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SUEZ....................	Apr. 4
KURRACHEE	Apr. 12	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1867.

ON one point of supreme importance in the discussion of the question of amalgamating the Presidency Banks, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, at the meeting on Tuesday, preserved an ominous silence. Obviously, the possibility of reconstructing the Bank here without the aid of Calcutta depends, in great measure on the Bank's chance of keeping intact a large proportion of its remaining capital. If, as some persons are sanguine enough to believe, the prospects of the Bank are very much more favourable than they were some time ago, and there is really a likelihood of fifty lacs being saved to the shareholders out of the reduced capital, it is of course premature to speak of amalgamation. The Bank cannot, in the case supposed, stand in need even of reconstruction for, with the certainty of recovering within a reasonable time money enough to enable it to resume regular business, the Bank would have its position so greatly strengthened that it could easily obtain any temporary assistance it might require, and the disgrace of bankruptcy and liquidation would be avoided. We have, from the first supported the project of amalgamation for no other reason than because we believed it opened to the Bank of Bombay the only way of escape from utter ruin. The view we have taken all through the discussion is that the present shares of the Bank are really worthless, that nothing remains to the shareholders but the good-will of a business which they cannot themselves keep for more than another year, and that it is therefore better for them now to take a reasonable offer for the purchase of that good-will than to wait till they have lost everything. It is not probable that, unless the situation of the Bank had been desperate, the Directors would have been unanimous in accepting amalgamation as the only practicable mode of relief from their difficulties; and their silence at Tuesday's meeting with regard to the real state of the Bank's assets does not encourage us to believe that we have drawn too gloomy a picture of the actual state of affairs. But, as some doubt appears to exist on the subject, it is plainly the duty of the Directors to make at once a clean breast of it, and let the public and the shareholders know without further delay what they have to expect from the Bank. The fault of the Directors has been that, dreading perhaps the consequences of telling the whole truth, they have hitherto only given the public half-confidences. The time, however, has gone by for further concealment; and the Directors are bound, in the words of Mr. Remington—one of the speakers at the meeting, to declare "as nearly as possible how "much the assets of the Bank will realize, in "order that the shareholders may be able to "form an opinion as to the amount of new "capital which it would be necessary to raise "should the Bank be reconstructed"—and also, we may add, in order that the conduct of the Directors themselves in recommending amalgamation may, if the figures produced show the hopelessness of attempting to do anything else with the Bank, be fully justified.

IT is universally acknowledged that an Englishman living in India is liable to various ills from which it is probable that he would not have suffered had he remained in his native land. Insurance offices recognise the fact, and raise their rates accordingly, and friends at home testify to their sense of its importance, by repeated cautions and advice. The physical snares that lie in wait for him—all of which it is scarcely possible that he should escape, however warily he may walk, are numerous, and there are others of a moral nature against which his friends are equally ready to caution him, speaking gravely of sloth, of extravagance, and of self-indulgence. Forewarned against the probable and possible ill effects of a climate for which his constitution is not adapted, he may to some extent avoid its evils and preserve bodily and mental health in a fair degree, but there are ills from which he cannot escape, that compass his down lying and his up rising, and in sad truth make of him a slave in the very land of which he is a conqueror.

The most irksome tyranny is universally admitted to be a domestic one, and there is probably no Englishman resident in India who has not suffered from the wrongs inflicted upon him by the household brigade known as servants; while most of us groan under them daily. In different degrees the whole civilised world would seem to suffer from the same cause. The denunciations of American helps are fierce and bitter and apparently well founded; Punch has in England long made merry on Flunkeyism and Servant-galism, and if the class referred to could be penetrated by the shaft of ridicule his sketches would by this time have had some good effect. Correspondence upon the subject has engrossed public attention through the medium of influential daily papers, while statesmen and divines have not thought it beneath their notice. In England, however, both classes, the employers and employed, claim to be wronged and oppressed, which certainly aggravates the matter, and gives to it a degree of social importance which it could not otherwise possess.

In India the relationship of master and servant is of a nature so different from any known in the Western World that we are justified in speaking of it as one of the ills to which an Englishman is here liable, and which he would have escaped had he remained at home. Is there any other country in which he would allow the number of his servants, and the duties each shall neglect under pretence of performing, to be dictated to him irrespective of his circumstances, and where he would recognise a tariff of wages with no regard to ability? Is there any other country in which he would complacently see the time-honored jest of Dick doing nothing, and Tom helping him, with addition of a third man superintending the two, become an established fact, and liberally pay the three idlers? In what other land would he give to an incompetent nurse who had the charge of his child twice the wages of an experienced one in England, and supplement her inadequacy with another, or others, more incompetent still? If he liked this state of things, well and good. The Englishman has from time immemorial been considered eccentric by other nations, and this would only be another bell to the fool's cap which he has too often chosen to wear. But he does not like it, he complains bitterly against it, and yet submits. That he should complain is natural enough, but why does he submit? It would not be easy to do otherwise, he says. You cannot pass your whole time with your hand upon your butler's throat because it is his nature to be a thief and a liar, nor can you in this climate, for your own sake, administer incessant corporal punishment even though it were desirable to do so, and as to petty cases in Small Cause Courts life is not long enough—and so you swear at what you consider the necessity, and endure. If all the execrations breathed against this grinding tyranny in India during a single day could be concentrated into one malediction, what a mighty curse it would be, and where could be found the "capacious mouth" that could utter it?

If the native servant be indeed "a man and a brother"—a vexed question which is best left to divines, as no mere mortal can discuss it temperately and without coming to injurious conclusions—can we not do something which shall tend to lesson the fratricidal feeling so generally cherished towards him? Evidently philanthropy does not answer, and Christian charity is unfortunately not within the reach of all. Combined action on the part of masters would do a great deal, a determination upon their side to have the value of the money they pay in wages, but then it must be combined. Any enthusiast who tried it unsupported by his countrymen would find himself left to hew wood and to draw water with his own miserable hands, while those who should have done it for him slept soundly in the verandahs of his less exacting neighbours. A "lock out" however, for it would have to come to that, would for many reasons be impracticable, but legislation might accomplish what nothing else can; a fixed scale of wages, with certain punishments inflicted by law for gross misconduct, would have a very wholesome effect, and in the course of time would probably bring about all the improvement necessary.

There are those who see in our steadily increasing domestic expenditure and discomfort a deeply laid scheme for accomplishing what wars and mutinies have left undone, and driving the English out of India by simply rendering it too costly and too miserable for existence. Without sympathising with so extreme a view it is quite evident that much of the discomfort of life in India does arise from this source, and the thanks of a nation would be due to any one who could suggest a practical remedy. It is an unfortunate necessity which makes us dependent for our domestic comfort upon a people who do not possess the faintest idea of the meaning of the word, and whose habits of life are diametrically opposed to our own. It is easy to see that a man whose service of plate and china consists of a brass lotah and a plantain leaf cannot properly realise the importance of keeping in order the innumerable articles of various kinds which we count under the title. From the hut and menage of the Hindoo to the bungalow and style of living of the Englishman is a change so complete that it is almost impossible to paint it in colours sufficiently strong. An Englishman finding himself servant to a Laplander, required to keep a proper number of lamp-fish ready trimmed for lighting, to shake the frowsy bear skins, to be ready at command to shut the door or window of his master's residence with a handy block of ice or snow, and to cook rancid blubber and dried fish to the proper Lapland turn, would understand some of the incongruities of a Hindoo servant's daily life. Cleanliness—an attribute alien to his nature—is demanded from him, and punctuality, and promptness foreign alike to his habits and customs. Truly he has a strong case against his master if he only knew it, in these matters alone!

However, the case stands thus. Thousands of natives have adopted domestic service as their business, thereby securing for themselves life upon far easier terms than their brethren of the same degree who live by various crafts. It being their nature to encroach and presume, they have as years have gone by enlarged their number, lessened their work, and increased their demand for wages, till at the present day the Englishman in India finds himself the centre of "an army of ghouls whom none but God can satiate." The language of the "Arabian Nights" is amazingly true and powerful. He has struggled, and succumbed, and suffered unutterable things from this evil long enough, and it is time that a higher power than his unaided should settle the matter for him. It is with no idea of immediate good that this old straw has been thrashed once again, but some time the question must assume an importance which will oblige the legislature of the country to consider it and meanwhile it is important enough to require no apology for its introduction.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor goes to Matheran to-day, and is expected to take up his residence there till the rains, only coming down to Bombay occasionally for the meetings of the Legislative Council, the first of which will be held on Thursday next.

A GOOD deal of discussion passed at the meeting of the Bench of Justices yesterday on the subject of the Drainage Scheme, and the following resolution was passed (only one Justice—Colonel Tremenheere—dissenting):—"That the Bench begs to record its opinion that the question of the outfall of the drainage has been satisfactorily settled by the proposed outfall at Colaba, and that any reopening of the question would lead to unnecessary delay."

THE local government has, we hear, agreed to give the Municipality a large plot of building ground on the flats, near Mahaluxumee, and to the south of the new road that strikes across the flats, from this end of the Breach Candy causeway, in compensation for the land taken up for military purposes at Colaba. It has also determined to give sites for houses on the Esplanade close to the markets, within the limits marked out by Mr. Crawford, at 25 per cent. less than the registered government price of Rs. 50 a square yard.

THE Delhi Gazette:—The unusual character of the weather for this season of the year deserves a passing notice. Wednesday the 10th was intensely hot. We had a slight dust storm during the night, and on Thursday night there were indications of considerable atmospheric disturbances. Lightning was observable in various parts of the horizon, and a little rain fell here. The morning was delightfully cool, and it was comparatively very cool during the whole day. A great deal of rain must have fallen in the neighbourhood.

THE Friend of India:—Elsewhere will be found an official resume of the facts concerning the disgraceful treatment of Sir Salar Jung by the Nizam. Only by counselling the minister to submit to an amount of humiliation which the Nizam ought justly to have borne was Sir George Yule able to heal the breach. Such unqualified terms as "ally" "ruler" and "Government" applied to the Nizam in the same sense as they are used of the Viceroy, are a dangerous anachronism and should be discontinued by our political agents. The resume presents a pretty picture of such a native state as the agitators who have triumphed over Lord Cranborne's weakness would like to see in prosperous Mysore.

THE same.—The Bishop of Bombay left his diocese for England on Friday last. A little High Church paper thus fairly describes him—"a most conscientious man, he too thoroughly identified himself with one particular set, by no means remarkable for ability or zeal, to have exercised the influence to which otherwise his office would have entitled him. With the best intentions for the welfare of the diocese, he leaves it lamentably behind Calcutta and even Madras." Bishop Harding had two foes—laziness and sectarianism. He did one thing well, though rarely. He preached.

THE same:—We have received recent and authentic intelligence of the captives in Abyssinia to 15th February last. They were well but their prospect of liberty had not improved. They have unanimously desired the English Government to send an expedition for their release, regardless of the almost certain consequences to themselves. Weary of waiting for years they prefer the risk of death. An expedition is, we fear, inevitable. If Abyssinia had only abutted on some British possession like Aden an army would have marched in long ago. Another cold season has unfortunately been lost.

THE same:—The final order on the salaries of the Indian Medical Service will not be popular with those whom it affects. The Home authorities alone are to blame. The recommendations of the Committee which sat on the subject so long ago were much more fair, and they were supported by the Government of India. But the scheme was sent back to India to be reduced in expensiveness. The radical mistake of the plan is that which characterised the late order as to the higher administrative appointments—the withdrawal of the prizes. A few prizes do more to attract good men to a service and to make them zealous officers than a dead level of moderately well paid appointments. Yet the Presidency surgeoncies are abolished and the saving will be contemptible. The Surgeons who discharge other duties in the Presidency towns have too much to do already and will be unequal to the routine duties now thrown upon them. The hard work, the inadequate remuneration, the inferior climate and the cost of living will henceforth deter Surgeons from leaving the Mofussil, and the Presidency cities and colleges will soon have to be content with inferior physicians and lecturers. Surely the same pay should not be given to a Professor as to a young surgeon with a sepoy corps in a cheap country station. On the other hand, the scheme is not without such recommendations as the cessation of the half-batta in unemployed pay, the paying for extra charges, and the fixing of salaries, so that the zealous doctor may be really comfortable when he has charge of a jail or hospital. A collapse is coming, however. It is the interest of every Englishman in India no less than of our expensive armies to have good doctors, and this abolition of prizes following the reduction of the administrative ranks and pay is telling. Even the Queen's Army fails to induce professional men who have ability or self-respect to join its medical department. At last examination there were ten candidates less than the number of vacancies, and doubtless some of those who went up were rejected. As in the case of the combatant officers the folly of the past must be redeemed by a local European Army, so in that of the non-combatants there must be a Staff medical corps.

THE Indian Daily News (April 11):—Opium Sale.—Subjoined is the result of the Opium Sale held yesterday on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

	Chests	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,000	1,270	1,265	1,266-3-9¼	2,532,475
Benares...	2,000	1,215	1,170	1,191-12	2,383,505

THE same:—We have received the following from a good source; one that we find often reliable. But in this case it seems in one respect so incredible, that we half hesitated to give it publicity. It may be correct notwithstanding. The bungling that could produce such a piece of legislation as the License Tax is quite equal to any egregious act of folly in support of it:—

"The arguments against the new License Tax advanced in the memorial lately transmitted to the Secretary of State do not appear to have altered the opinion of the Right Hon'ble W. Massey, the financial member of the Governor-General's Council. It is said that the Government of India, in a confidential despatch, has intimated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State that opposition has been made to the License Act from certain quarters, though not from the mass of the people. The local Government, we also learn, in reply to a petition from a certain body, is said to have observed that the people in England have been cheerfully paying the tax on all callings and professions, and that the law, when introduced in India, the people generally murmur. The same fiscal laws which govern the British people, when necessary, should always be introduced in this country, and when once done, no complaints will be heard." The above letter, if we are rightly informed, was drafted by Mr. Massey himself.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By direct Overland Telegraph.

THE LUXEMBOURG AFFAIR.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The neutral powers are now endeavouring to arrange the Luxembourg question. Warlike preparations are being made by France.

The annual University Boat Race was this day rowed from Putney to Mortlake. The Oxford boat came in first, beating Cambridge by a quarter of a boat's length.

ARRIVAL of the OVERLAND MAIL of the 26th MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Baroda, Captain Haselwood, arrived in harbour at about 8 o'clock last night with the mails of the above date. She left Suez at 6 P. M. on the 4th, and Aden at 8 31 A. M. on the 11th instant. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mr. Wood,
Asst. Surg. Lowry.
" " Simpson,
" " Banks,
" " Hefferman,
Asst. Surg. Cowell,
" " Nolan,
Mr. Browne,
" Thompson.

From Marseilles.

Mrs. Nash,
Mr. Kenyon.

From Aden.—Mr. Dinshaw and two children.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Mail, March 26.)

MR. DISRAELI introduced the new Reform Bill on March 18. Its provisions have been already described. The debate on the second reading commenced on March 25, and has been adjourned.

A meeting of the Liberal party has been held at Mr. Gladstone's, at which it was resolved not to oppose the second reading, but, unless the Government consented to abandon the dual vote, lower the county franchise, and otherwise modify the measure, to oppose the motion for going into committee on the bill.

The Church Rates Abolition Bill has been read a second time by 263 to 187 votes.

No further Fenian disturbances have taken place in Ireland.

The King and Queen of Denmark are in England, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The reports of the Princess's health continue satisfactory.

Mr. Blackburne, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Mr. Brewster.

The Market-Drayton magistrates have granted a warrant against ex-Governor Eyre.

Sir Patrick Grant has been appointed Governor of Malta.

The Earl of Lauderdale has been elected a representative peer of Scotland in the House of Lords.

The engine-drivers and firemen on the London and Brighton Railway have struck work.

Mr. Grant-Duff has been installed Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

The debate on the foreign policy of France in the Corps Legislatif has caused considerable excitement in France; forty-five deputies voted against the Government.

Treaties of alliance between Prussia and Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg, have been made public. The armies of these latter States are to be organized on the Prussian model, and placed at the disposal of Prussia in the event of war. The treaties were signed in August last, but were kept secret.

The draft of the Federal Constitution is still under discussion in the North German Parliament.

The new Italian Parliament has been opened by the King of Italy. Garibaldi is going to take his seat in the lower chamber.

A supplement to the bill for the military government of the South has been passed by the new Congress over the President's veto.

The last French troops have sailed from Mexico.

The British Columbia Legislature has voted for joining the British North American Confederation.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, Admiral the Hon. E. S. P. Knox, and Mr. C. Pascoe Grenfell.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IT has happened many times—indeed, it seems almost habitually to happen—in the course of our editorial experience, that the interest of our intelligence culminates either just as the mail is leaving or just as it has left England. Monday is a great day in the Parliamentary week, and mail-day (especially when February intervenes) often falls upon Mondays for a series of weeks in succession. On the evening of the departure of the last mail Mr. Disraeli brought forward the Government Reform Bill, the terms of which we have already stated. It was expected that, so far as the Opposition were concerned the first reading would be allowed to pass almost sub silentio. But it elicited many speeches, and one of a very remarkable character from Mr. Gladstone, who certain journals say, spoke very strongly—and, his enemies say, something more. It is alleged that the duty of moderation and forbearance which he had impressed upon his party, were entirely absent from this harangue. Some journals, indeed, describe with more than common unction and perhaps with some exaggeration, the extraordinary energy of the speaker, who is said to have fallen passionately, indeed franticall[illegible], upon the new bill, as if eager on the first possible occasion, to tear it into shreds. But at a meeting of the Liberal party, held next day at Mr. Gladstone's house, it was determined, on his suggestion, that the bill should not be opposed to the point of division upon its second reading, but that the essential issues should be raised in Committee. It was supposed that this might tide over the Ministerial danger until after Easter. But many expressed a doubt as to whether the crisis could be delayed throughout the present week, and some were confident that the great Conservative break-down was imminent. It was supposed however, that the Government were prepared to abandon some of the more unpopular clauses of the bill, and thus to propitiate the Opposition. But as time advanced, the difficulties seemed to thicken—not the least being the fact that no sort of confidence is reposed by the genuine Conservative party in the men who are their ostensible leaders. And what a hopeless case it seemed to be when so many different interests were to be conciliated, and so many prejudices combated—when to make the bill acceptable it appeared to be necessary to eliminate all its parts. "Unless," wrote the Times on Monday morning, (25th ult.) "the dual vote be sacrificed, a lodger franchise admitted, the provision for household suffrage transformed, the country franchise reduced, and the plan of redistribution vastly extended—that is unless a carefully matured and singularly well-drawn measure be subjected to a process like that which destroyed the identity of the Irishman's coat—its fate is already sealed." But was the fate of the Ministry to be sealed with it? The question was, whether it would be more becoming on their part to allow Parliament to manipulate the bill as they might think fit, or to throw up their cards altogether, to admit their failure, and to tell others to try their hands?

THERE have been no fresh spasms of Fenianism since our last. Things are apparently settling down again for a time. But no sensible person thinks that we have heard the last of it. We have "scotched the snake, not killed it." It remains in the system and will come out now and again, like the gout, at shorter intervals and in severer paroxysms. If Fenianism be unreasoning it is not unintelligible. Every one admits that there is cause for national discontent, though no one is ready with a sufficient remedy. It is to be observed, that whilst we are mitigating the severity of the lash in the case of military offenders, people are discussing the expediency of punishing the Fenians in this manner under a certain Act still in force for the suppression of Whiteboyism. But the general feeling is against it, and it is not probable that it will be resorted to in such a case. The question it must be admitted is a difficult one, for the worst offenders generally escape. The misguided fools are caught, and the real instigators and agents of the mischief remain in the background, secure from punishment. Still we believe that a little wholesome severity at the outset will be mercy in the end.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE foreign news this morning is not of much interest. The denial in Paris of the rumour that France was in treaty for the purchase of Luxembourg, does not seem to have much credence in Berlin. An official paper of that city yesterday insists that General Frossard, one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, is about to proceed on a secret mission to Luxembourg, and adds that the belief strengthens that France wishes to buy the province.

The motto in front of the Austrian embassy at Berlin, on the King of Prussia's birth-day, "Hail laurel-crowned victor," was put up, it is now officially explained, by the owner of the house, and not with the knowledge of the embassy.

The King of Prussia has distributed the one million and a half thalers placed at his disposal for the heroes of the war. Count Bismark has received 400,000 thalers; General Room, the minister of war, 300,000 thalers, and Generals Moltke, Steinmetz Vogel, and Herwarth, each 200,000. In the letters accompanying the gift the King is said to have requested the recipients to invest it in estates.

We learn by the Atlantic telegraph that the American Senate will adjourn to-day till December next. The Winter Garden Theatre, one of the minor places of entertainment in New York, has been destroyed by fire. A resolution has been introduced in the Senate declaring that justice demands either the trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis, or his release on bail on his own recognizances. Intelligence had been received at New York from Australia to February 6.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

THE discount market, on the whole, has been less easy during the last week, an increased demand having been experienced, and yesterday it was only in exceptional cases that transactions took place at 2½ per cent., 2⅝ being generally asked. The applications at the Bank discount-office were upon a rather considerable scale, and it is probable that a good business will continue to be transacted there during the remainder of the month, as is usually the case towards the close of each quarter, when the influx of revenue causes an accumulation of currency in the Bank. On the other hand, this movement will be partially counteracted by the payment to the creditors of Overland, Gurney and Co. (Limited), by order of Vice-Chancellor Malins of a further dividend of 2s. in the pound, or 450,000l., out of the funds accumulated by the liquidators, and now lodged in the Bank. Meanwhile the exchanges are firm; the bullion current is favourable; occasional parcels of foreign gold continue to be sent into the Bank; the position of the Bank of France is almost unprecedentedly strong; and the value of money shows a downward tendency nearly all over the Continent. These considerations render it probable that, as soon as the effect of the April dividend payments becomes felt, the glut of money here will be even more remarkable than that lately experienced.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China is called for the 17th of April, when a dividend is to be declared.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Oriental Bank Corporation is called for the 18th of April.

The liquidators of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) have decided upon paying a dividend of 5s. in the pound early next month. The liquidation only commenced at the close of the last year, and the branches of the bank are in India and China, so that the announcement will be received as satisfactory.

BOMBAY.

HER MAJESTY's gunboat Wasp, 13[illegible]s, arrived yesterday morning from the Pe[illegible] Gulf.

MR. WAMAN ABBAJEE MODUCK, [illegible] been appointed head master of the Hyd[illegible]rabad Hig[illegible] School.

MR. J. P. GREEN, barrister-at[illegible]w, has been appointed a member of the Vagra[illegible] Committee, in room of Mr. R. B. Barton, res[illegible]ed.

WE hear that the Hon'ble Mr.[illegible] Shaw Stewart is expected here in the beginnin[illegible]g of next month, to assume charge of his new[illegible] appointment as Acting Chief Secretary to Gov[illegible]ernment.

MR. F. D. MELVILL, has [illegible] left Kurrachee, in order to assume charge of [illegible] his new appointment as Acting Judge and Sessi[illegible]on Judge of Ahmedabad.

MR. J. DEMETRIUS, Mr. [illegible] Meerza Allee and two Persian ladies, proceede[illegible]d yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ma[illegible]rtaban, Captain J. Avern, to the Persian Gulf.

ON the application o[illegible] Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, the case ag[illegible]ainst Mr. J. D. Lisboa, which was fixed for fu[illegible]rther hearing yesterday, has been adjourned by t[illegible]he Acting Senior Magistrate sine die.

MRS. LYNCH and Mi[illegible]ss Manockjee Cursetjee visited on Monday las[illegible]t the Hunsraj Kurrumsey's girls' school on [illegible] the Pallow Road. They examined a good numb[illegible]er of the girls, and made several suggestions whi[illegible]ch would tend towards the improvement of the [illegible] school.

THE British Brig [illegible]ultan Basha, nacoda, which arrived in harbour [illegible] yesterday from Cochin and Cannanore, reports tha[illegible]t on her voyage on March 25th off Candapor[illegible]e at night lying at anchor, she lost fore and m[illegible]ain top mast, topsails, and flying jib, in a sudden [illegible] severe squall off the shore.

THE agents to Lloyds r[illegible]eceived a telegram yesterday from Cannanore, i[illegible]nforming them that the Dutch ship Abel Tasman[illegible], 596 tons, Captain Ryken, which left Bombay fo[illegible]r Liverpool on the 5th instant, is ashore on th[illegible]e Byramgore reef N. E. of the Laccadives. W[illegible]e are glad to be able to state that the captain [illegible]and the whole of the crew were saved.

WE are informed that the local Government have called upon Lieutenant Birdwood, Superintendent of Police of the G. I. P. Railway, to explain under what circumstances Shaik Hoossein (who was arraigned before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent on Saturday last for cheating) was employed in the Company's service as inspector of police, as it appeared that he had once been dismissed from Government service for a like misconduct when he was employed in the Medical Store's Department as a hospital assistant.

ON Tuesday Mr. Justice Westropp gave judgment in the suit of Joseph Tinn vs. Hurbum Nursey, Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Sowjee Weljee and Treeumjee Weljee, in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 57,466 with interest and costs. The suit was brought against the defendants as directors of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company to recover the above amount due to the plaintiff as the contractor and builder of the Company's cotton cleaning and press houses at Khargaum, Julgaum and Budnaira. The company not having been registered at the time the work was done the directors and shareholders were personally liable. On the same day Mr. Justice Westropp gave judgment in the suit of Mr. Darke against the same parties in favor of the plaintiff for Rs. 7,073 with costs, being his claim as engineer for work done in connexion with the same works. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff in both suits instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

WE understand that the troop ship Jumna has been handed over to the Admiralty by Messrs. Palmer, her builders, and that she will be ready to leave England early in June for Bombay, where she will be due on September 17, and in the month of October she will be ready to start for Suez with the first batch of troops and invalids under the proposed new system.—Army and Navy Gazette.

THE Whitehall, Capt. Johns, arrived at Spithead on March 23, from Ceylon, whence she sailed on Dec. 29, 1866. She has brought to England military invalids from the Bombay Presidency, consisting of Capt. Jessey, 25th Regt., in command; Lieut. Armstrong, 25th Regt.; Staff Assist.-Surg. Massey, M.D., in medical charge; fifty men from various regiments, four soldiers' wives, and five children. The Calcutta arrived at Spithead on March 23, with military invalids from Calcutta whence she sailed on the 14th of Dec. 1866. They comprise—Capt. Richardson, 46th Regiment, in command; Capt. Murphy, 27th Regiment; Lieut. Bevor, 1st battalion, 11th Regiment; Lieut. Long, 46th Regiment; Dr. Jeffcoat, 1st battalion, 9th Regiment in medical charge; 126 men from various regiments, 17 women, and 36 children.—Id.

THE DEBT OF THE ASIATIC BANK TO THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Reclamation Company was held at the office of the liquidators in Elphinstone Circle on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposed compromise of the debt due by the Asiatic Banking Corporation. There was a large attendance.

On the motion of Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Lawrence (official liquidator of the Asiatic Bank), Mr. John Smith of the Financial Association of India and China was called to the chair.

Mr. Michael H. Scott, after reading the notice calling the meeting, stated that the liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company had called this meeting simply because—having received a requisition from the requisite number of shareholders—they were bound to do it. The idea had got abroad in some quarters that the liquidators had been negotiating with the Asiatic Bank in this matter and had possibly to some extent committed the Company. He wished merely to state that this was entirely incorrect, and that the liquidators had entered into no negotiations of the kind whatever. Of course, they knew what had been proposed by the Asiatic Banking Corporation, but they had certainly expressed no opinion on the subject; and as far as anything which the liquidators had done was concerned, the Company was entirely unfettered. They wished to place themselves unreservedly in the hands of the Company, and to do nothing in this matter of themselves.

The Chairman requested Mr. Lawrence, the liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation—who had given notice of the proposition which had been advertised—to make a statement of some details bearing on the subject before the meeting.

Mr. Lawrence moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That the liquidators of this Company be and they are hereby authorised to accept a proposal of compromise made by the liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation on the following terms, viz.:—

"The account of the Company with the Bank to be taken as at the date of suspension of the Bank, viz., Rs. 89,52,487-9-3. The liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation shall be at liberty to make over to the liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company 1,000 shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company, and shall pay Rs. 1,750 per share, or in that proportion, to all the remaining shareholders. The said sum of Rs. 1,750 to be paid in full within six months, in priority to all other creditors of the Bank excepting to such creditors as are willing to accept a compromise of 8 annas in the rupee, who will rank pari passu with the Company, and all the assets of the Bank shall be charged with such preference payment accordingly.

"Upon the shares being handed over to the Company by the Bank, all liability of the Bank or its nominees shall absolutely cease and determine."

In introducing this resolution, Mr. Lawrence said: In regard to the proposal which I have laid before the liquidators and of which public notice has been given in the papers, it may be necessary that I should offer a few observations. The facts which the Chairman has requested me to lay before you have been for some time past in the possession of the liquidators and of the committee associated with them, and they have been, I believe, discussed by them with the view of ascertaining how far the proposal that I have made is a fair and equitable one, taken in connection with the position of the Bank. Further than that, any explanations that have been required by the shareholders of the Back Bay Company, we have always been at once willing and happy to render. But I know at the same time that we make this proposal under a very great number of disadvantages. There is first of all the very great disadvantage, inseparable from any proposal which involves, perhaps, upon a very large number of shareholders a considerable loss—the disadvantage of having to make any compromise whatsoever; and there is the disadvantage—which I have felt in connection with this matter—that a compromise is apt to be regarded as being designed with the view of evading a liability at the expense of the creditor. But notwithstanding these disadvantages I have t[illegible] it my duty before leaving Bombay to place before y[illegible] a proposal as should at once represent the ver[illegible] offer that the Bank could make, and as [illegible] same time should appear to me to be as mu[illegible] if not more than, the creditors of the Bank could [illegible] expect to receive if the liquidation of the Bank we[illegible] tinued in the ordinary course of things. And of [illegible] the chief subject you will consider to-day is wheth[illegible] offer does fairly represent the power of the Bank [illegible] That depends of course upon the relative proportion [illegible] assets of the Bank and its liabilities. The statement which I have placed before the liquidators shows the aggregate of liabilities to be £1,710,000 including the estimated expenses of liquidation and a few items of contingent liabilities which must be considered as actual in the present state of things. The total amount of the assets, on the other hand, is £2,360,000, but after a most careful estimate we cannot expect them to produce more than £700,000. Such is the result of estimates which have been prepared by ourselves after some months of very careful enquiries and after availing ourselves of all the best information at our disposal. These estimates have not only been prepared by myself, with the aid and assistance of Mr. Greig, but they have been submitted to a great number of gentlemen who are very well able to form an opinion on the value of the items in the schedule of assets. Further than that—as we were well aware that objections might be entertained to accepting a compromise of a debt of the vast magnitude of that which is due to this Company—I have had these schedules of assets, with the statement of liabilities and the list of contributories of the Corporation, submitted to accountants who have the confidence of the public; and by these gentlemen they were subjected to an audit which I must say was conducted with great at[illegible]e. The report of the auditors, I am sorry to [illegible], showed in some respects a less favourable result than that which we ourselves had arrived at; and though I am inclined in some cases to adhere to my estimates yet in others I feel satisfied that we went rather beyond the mark, and on the whole I believe that our estimates were rather too favourable than unfavourable. The result shows the assets of the Bank to represent as nearly as possible six annas in the rupee. We then come to what must also be deemed an asset as against the liabilities,—and that is, the liability of the contributories. Of these, 85 per cent. of the entire number are resident in Bombay, and by far the greater number of such are natives. It is almost impossible to estimate the amount which might be obtained from those 85 by means of a call. A great number of persons have endeavoured with myself to estimate the amount that would be obtained from a call, and perhaps the nearest estimate that we have arrived at is, from thirty to forty lakhs of rupees,—which would give about three annas in the rupee. But the necessity of making a call would involve not only a good deal of expense (which I set aside as it would not probably affect the statement to the extent of an anna in the rupee): it would also involve the reduction of claims due to the Bank from various contributories—which claims amount in the aggregate to £1,300,000. This would involve, I say, a decided reduction on the dividends derivable from that large sum;—and, here again, it is almost impossible to estimate what that reduction would be. But I can assure you that the utmost the liquidators can expect from the Bank, if the liquidation of the Bank is continued in the ordinary course, would be eight annas in the rupee. I believe that is, as nearly as we can arrive at it, a clear index of the probable result. Well, under those circumstances one naturally endeavours to ameliorate a disaster of such magnitude; and as it appears that the longer the liquidation runs the greater will be the disaster, and that the sooner it is terminated the better it will be for all parties, one naturally turns to a compromise as the remedy,—and I believe that if this compromise is accepted it will represent at once all that the liquidators of this Company would get if the liquidation of the Bank were continued. I have been urged to bring forward a proposition that would obviate the necessity of a call. I have been told that if I did so it would receive public support on public grounds; but, gentlemen, it is obvious to you that if we put forward a compromise representing eight annas in the rupee, while our assets only give six annas, we must be trenching upon a call to the extent of two annas in the rupee. But it does not appear to me that this Company will care to consider whether there should be a call or not as long as they are satisfied that the amount they are to get is as much as they can expect to get. If they are satisfied on that point it will be a matter of indifference to them whether a call is to be made or not. But it may be borne in mind as an item in the assets that we would be trenching upon a call to the extent of two annas in the rupee; and there would thus be only a margin of one anna in the rupee to cover depreciation of assets and the expenses of liquidation, which in the case of a liquidation conducted as ours is form by no means an insignificant item. I have thus placed before you the most material facts connected with the liquidation, and, if you accept them as facts, they are such as to enable you to judge whether you should accept this offer or not. I leave the matter in your hands, knowing that the facts are not new to most of you, seeing that, within the last fortnight at any rate, you have had previous opportunities of ascertaining them. I beg to conclude by moving the resolution of which notice has been given.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee.

The Chairman read the following letter of Messrs. Brodie and Wilson, to which Mr. Lawrence had referred:—

F. W. LAWRENCE, Esq.,
Official Liquidator, Asiatic Banking Corporation, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—At your request we have carefully examined the statements of estimated assets of the Asiatic Bank Corporation, and to the best of our knowledge we believe that the Bank is not in a position with these assets to pay its creditors more than at the rate of six annas per rupee. If the calls (in full) were made we estimate that sufficient might be obtained from the shareholders to pay another three annas per rupee, but a considerable portion of this amount would very probably be taken up in law and other expenses incurred in enforcing payments of these calls.

BRODIE & WILSON, Auditors.
Asiatic Banking Corporation, Bombay, 12th April 1867.

Mr. J. W. Warter (accountant of the Bank of Hindustan) regretted that Mr. Dunlop, who was to have brought forward an amendment which had been advertised in the papers, was serving on the Jury and was thus unable to attend this meeting; but in his absence he begged to move the amendment and to read some remarks which Mr. Dunlop had written. The amendment was as follows:—"That if it appears desirable to the liquidators of this Company to enter into any compromise with the Asiatic Banking Corporation, it is the opinion of this meeting that such compromise should be limited to the deposit accounts of the Company with the Bank, and should not include or have any reference to other assets of the Company which cannot be correctly valued at present, or to the liabilities of the Company which are now undetermined, and that such compromise should not be made if it is based on a smaller

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return to the Company than fifty per cent. of the amount at credit of the Company in the books of the Bank—fifty per cent., or eight annas per rupee, being the rate at which it is understood that the Asiatic Banking Corporation is compromising with other creditors."

The following are Mr. Dunlop's observations :—

I have given notice of a resolution that I had intended to offer to this meeting as an amendment to the resolution that emanates from the Asiatic Bank, and I beg to submit it to the meeting. At the same time I must say that my knowledge of the state of the Asiatic Bank, almost induces me to think that a compromise at the rate of 8 annas per rupee with all the creditors of the Bank can hardly be called a compromise at all, as it will exhaust nearly all, if notquite all, the available resources of the Bank, including the uncalled capital. Be this, however, as it may, if the Asiatic Bank is treating with other creditors to compromise with them, I can see no reason why the Bombay Reclamation Company should make any compromise on worse terms. On the contrary, I think that if any one creditor of the Bank, deserves more consideration than another it is our Company. The Bank may say that the heavy amount of our deposit led them into business which ultimately brought them to ruin, but I cannot see that any blame can be attached to the Company. The Bank need not have taken our money, but having taken it, and having duly considered, as I suppose, the advantage of the account, it ought to have taken care how the money was worked and made preparations for its gradual withdrawal. It is evident that the Bank did not so prepare itself. It is evident further to my mind, that when the Bank was not in a position to pay its creditors in full, the Company allowed its funds to accumulate in the Bank, when other payments were being made by the Bank, as it now turns out, to our prejudice, but I firmly believe, at the time, with the best, though the most unhappy intentions ; and I would strongly urge the shareholders—the independent shareholders—not to agree to anything that the Asiatic Bank may offer, if these terms are any worse than other creditors accept, and unless all the creditors of the Bank unite in accepting a like compromise. The resolution of the Asiatic Bank does not, in my opinion, propose to treat the Company on the same terms as other creditors. The compromise proposed extends beyond the debt of the Bank, and is to include all the property and liabilities of the Company. The assets of the Company, apart from the deposit account with the Bank, are to be sold, in proportion to the shares held by the Bank, to the other shareholders at a nominal valuation of ten lacs, and the liability attached to a law suit now pending for the purchase of land at Bates Hill, (as far as the Asiatic Bank is concerned on the shares that that Bank may make over) is to be transferred from the Bank to the other shareholders without consideration and without calculation. I cannot concur that such a settlement will be fair. In the first place the value put upon the miscellaneous assets of the Company, is excessive. I am told that these assets would not now realize much more than five lacs ; in course of time they will realize more, but much land held by the Company cannot now be sold, and it will be years before a realization can be completed. In the next place, the liability on a law suit may be remote, but still the liability exists, and it can never be a correct business transaction to accept a liability without any consideration. To illustrate more clearly how the matter stands, I will suppose that the Asiatic Bank makes over to the Company, 1,200 shares, in terms of its proposal ; —1,200 shares are 3/5ths of the capital and the remaining 800 shares represent 2/5ths. In the ordinary course, the Bank would only have to account for 2/5ths of the deposit. In round numbers 2/5ths of the deposit are 36 lacs. In a compromise of 8 annas this amount represents 18 lacs. But the Bank says, before we complete the contract, take over from us at the value we put upon them, the other assets in proportion to our shares. The Bank, then, values its interest in the miscellaneous assets at six lacs (an amount in excess of that which the whole would fetch), and deducting these six lacs from the 18, says we will pay you *when we can*, and we hope to do so within six months, but we must be relieved from all further liability as shareholders. The shareholders holding the remaining 800 shares would thus get only Rs. 1,500 per share from the Bank, and have to trust to the assets for anything else, excepting all contingent liabilities. If the Bank can make over more than 1,200 shares, the Bank still would, on taking over a larger amount of consideration for the fictitious value of assets, reduce the amount of cash payments, thus throwing a greater burthen on the remaining shareholders, for the existing liabilities. These arguments induce me to consider the Asiatic Bank's proposal unreasonable, and on such grounds I oppose it. I am not averse to a compromise, but the compromise should be fair, and I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that, settle as we may, a call must be made by the Bank to arrange with its creditors, and I expect that under any circumstances the whole uncalled capital must be called up. We shall not enable the Bank to avoid it, and if the call must be made, well and good, why should we not participate in it to the fullest extent available ? Why should we agree to any proposal to our special disadvantage and to the advantage of other creditors ? I would go into figures to shew how other creditors must gain an advantage, especially those who hold out against any compromise, but I do not feel myself warranted in quoting figures and statements of the Bank, unless I am permitted to do so. I am certain, however, that we should not prevent a call, and other creditors of the Bank must profit out of us if we assent to Mr. Lawrence's proposition.

Mr. G. F. Rimington asked if the assets of the Back Bay Company—putting aside the debt due by the Asiatic Bank—were supposed to be more than sufficient to meet the debts and liabilities of the Company.

Mr. Scott: Oh, certainly.

Mr. Rimington: Will they be much more than sufficient ?

Mr. Scott: At one time we thought these assets would yield twelve lakhs of rupees, but we have not been realizing just on the terms we expected, and my own impression now is that eight lakhs will be nearer it.

In reply to a further remark from Mr. Rimington,

Mr. Scott said the miscellaneous assets—as they had been called—of the Bombay Reclamation Company, were of a description very difficult to handle. The liquidators had got rid of a good many of them—an immense number of barges and things of that kind; but it was almost impossible to assess the value of what remained. If they were to get rid of the remainder of the assets on the same terms as they had already got, he would say with confidence eight lakhs; but he was not sure that they would get that, and he must therefore guard himself against expressing a very confident opinion on the subject.

Mr. Rimington said he wished to ask another question. A paper had been read, which was in the form of a certificate by Messrs. Brodie and Wilson of Bombay ; but he apprehended that the transactions of the Asiatic Bank, though originally for the most part in Bombay, had extended to other parts of the world, to Calcutta, to China, and, if he mistook not, to Australia, and also in a certain degree to London. Now, he wished to know what facts Messrs. Brodie and Wilson had had before them to enable them to form an opinion upon the position and the business of the Bank at those branches. It was true that in the present position of things,—not only in Bombay but in London—as to companies which were in the unfortunate position of the Asiatic Bank, the Back Bay Reclamation Co., and many others, he would recognise it as being almost a public duty to regard in a favourable manner any fair offer of a compromise ; but at the same time it was a duty particularly incumbent upon persons who were trustees,—and a very large number of those who held Back Bay shares were merely in that position,—to see that the statements laid before them were vouched for in a satisfactory manner. Therefore he wished to know whether the liquidators of the Back Bay Co. had satisfied themselves as to the real position of the Bank's affairs at the other branches, and whether they had satisfied themselves as to the estimate of the assets of the Bank having been correctly formed, as to the accuracy of the statement of liabilities, and also as to the position of the shareholders of the Bank. It was important to know, for instance, whether 85 per cent. of the shareholders were really in Bombay, and what they would be able to contribute if a call was made.

Mr. Scott said it was quite impossible for him to say what sources of information had been placed before Messrs. Brodie and Wilson, but that Mr. Lawrence might be able to satisfy the liquidators on this point. In regard to himself he would just say that he found himself in a peculiarly delicate position in this matter. He was not only a liquidator of the Bombay Reclamation Company, but he was perhaps the largest shareholder in the Asiatic Bank. This circumstance had led him to refrain from giving any opinion on the subject of a compromise, but it had also led him to enquire very closely into the affairs of the Bank. Mr. Lawrence had furnished him with the means of looking into the matter, and he thought he was justified in expressing the opinion that, if anything, Mr. Lawrence had taken too favourable a view of the position of the Bank. Messrs. Brodie and Wilson had taken a more unfavourable view of it, and he was inclined to think that Messrs. Brodie and Wilson were more nearly right than Mr. Lawrence. With regard to the position of the Bombay Branch of the Bank—which was in fact *the* Bank, the great mass of the liabilities being here—he had seen, he might say, everything bearing upon it, and he was satisfied that the statement as to 85 per cent. of the shareholders being in Bombay was correct, and, further, that a comparatively small number of these would be able to pay calls made upon them. With regard to the other Branches, of course he had no information beyond what he had derived from Mr. Lawrence and the officers of the Bank; but from the frank way in which all information he had asked for had been given him, he placed the fullest reliance upon what the representatives of the Bank had stated.

Mr. C. F. Kelly said he was an advocate of compromises in these days, and that he thought it would be advantageous for the Company to effect a compromise. The chief question to consider was whether the terms were fair—whether they were such as would not carry absolute ruin to the shareholders of the Bank, and such as the shareholders of this Company could accept as the easiest and best way of recovering their money. But he thought the proposition which had been brought forward was objectionable in several points. In the first paragraph of the motion it was proposed that the liquidators of the Bank should be at liberty to hand over to the liquidators of the Company a thousand shares in the Company. Now, he would object to this, because he considered that as these shares were not in the name of the official liquidator of the Bank, the official liquidator had no practical control over them, and also because the taking over of the shares would relieve the Asiatic Bank from liability in respect of any calls which it might be necessary hereafter for the liquidators of this Company to make. Now, he hoped it was not likely that any such call would be made, but there was a large claim outstanding, in respect of which there was a suit pending in the High Court. If the Company lost that case, there would be a loss to it of about sixteen lakhs of rupees. The meeting had been informed that the miscellaneous assets of the Company would not realise more than about half that amount, and therefore to pay that debt alone it would be necessary to make a call to raise the other half. He did not see why the independent shareholders of this Company should be called upon to bear the whole of that loss ; but at the same time he hoped the result of the action would be that the Company would not be called upon to pay the money claimed. Now, with reference to the ability of the shareholders of the Bank to pay any further sum. Mr. Lawrence had submitted to the liquidators of the Company a statement of the assets, a copy of which had been given to him (Mr. Kelly) and from which it appeared that 85 per cent of the shareholders were in Bombay and that probably only a small sum could be realised from them. An estimate was given in that statement in respect of those shareholders who were wholly bad, those partly bad, and those esteemed good ; and 29 lakhs was the amount set down in respect of those considered good, and 15 lakhs in respect of those who were partly bad.

Mr. Lawrence: These figures represent the amount of their liability, not the amount that we expect to get from them. And if you look at the statement I gave in, you will find it says in a foot note that it is very doubtful what we could get from those estimated as good.

Mr. Kelly, in continuing, stated that from a calculation which had been made it seemed that in order to give this Company nine annas in the rupee on the debt due to it, it would only be necessary for the Bank to call up about 27 lakhs. That was a sum considerably less than the 44 lakhs which the shareholders considered good and partly good would be liable to pay ; and even after making a reduction of 25 per cent on the forty-four lakhs, in respect of what the shareholders would not be able to pay, it still appeared that 27 lakhs would be a reasonable sum to expect from those shareholders. He would submit that no compromise should be entered into unless it was on the basis of 9 annas in the rupee of the Bank's debt, and he further thought that it would be desirable that the liquidators should not take into consideration the assets of this Company. Any terms should be based upon payment of money only, unless the liquidators of this Company were in a position to guarantee that the amount to be realised from what had been called the miscellaneous assets would be ten lakhs of rupees—that is Rs. 1,000 per share. He would also submit that no compromise should be entertained by the liquidators, which would include in it any release to the Bank from its liability in respect of the shares it held. Now, in a case of this sort, where the debtor was a large shareholder, if he did vote on the question his vote would have to be taken for what it was worth. He was no doubt entitled as a matter of right to vote, but, considering that he commanded more than a majority of the shares, the independent shareholders would have a right to canvas his proceedings hereafter. He (Mr. Kelly) knew that the propositions he had made could not be acted upon at the present meeting, no notice of them having been given ; but if the opinion of the meeting was in favour of them the effect would be in the meantime to negative the original proposition.

Mr. Rimington wished to be informed whether, in preparing the list of the contributories of the Bank, past members—those who had parted with their shares within a year before the liquidation commenced—had been taken into account. He also wished to have an answer from Mr. Lawrence to the questions he had previously addressed to the liquidators of the Back Bay Company, with regard to the position of the branches and the amount which it would be possible to raise from the shareholders of the Bank.

Mr. McCulloch, (Barrister) wished to know from Mr. Lawrence whether there had been any official report made in Chancery of the condition of the Asiatic Corporation. That was a question which he thought it would be desireable to have answered before the shareholders of the Bombay Reclamation Company debated the proposition before them fully, because this was a matter which must require at some time an official statement of the condition of the Bank, and it was necessary to have such a statement submitted to them to be in a position to say whether or not eight annas in the rupee was a fair expression of the dividend which the creditors could receive. As he understood, no such notice had been brought to the notice of the liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company, and until such a report had been presented to the liquidators of the Reclamation Company, it would be premature for them to entertain any proposition for a compromise upon surmises which might or might not turn out to be correct. He had no doubt the report would be based on the materials which Mr. Lawrence had now very ably collected. This Company should have from Mr. Lawrence an official statement such as he would require to make to the Court of Chancery. At present everything turned on the accuracy of Messrs. Brodie and Wilson's report. Further in regard to the statement of Mr. Lawrence that eight annas would be a fair and equitable compromise it appeared to him (Mr. McCulloch) the shareholders of the Reclamation Company had no means of testing the capability of the shareholders of the Bank to meet their liabilities. The last paragraph in the report of Messrs. Brodie and Wilson read as follows :—"We should also state that in estimating the amount (three annas per rupee) likely to be obtained by the calls on the shareholders we had to take into consideration that debtors to the Bank to the extent of upwards of a crore of repees are also shareholders ; and any amount received from them on account of the calls would have the effect of diminishing the dividends to be obtained from them on their existing debts." Well, they seemed to have taken that into consideration, and if they had, they had made due allowance for the diminution on the dividends, and it seemed that nine annas would be the amount of assets available for the Company. If that was not the meaning of the paragraph he had misunderstood the meaning of the writers. If he was correct, however, it was quite evident that the assets of the Asiatic Corporation would realise more than Mr. Lawrence said. Then came another question, even if the eight anna compromise were a fair one, in reference to the manner in which it was proposed to pay the eight annas. Here again the resolution which had been brought before the meeting by Mr. Lawrence appeared to him to be altogether such a one as would be unfair to this Company. He understood that the proposal of Mr. Lawrence was based on an eight anna payment, but it appeared to him (Mr. McCulloch) that it was only capable of that explanation on the assumption that the valuation of the Reclamation Company's assets would yield ten lacs after discharging all liabilities, and that the Asiatic Banking Corporation was entitled to deduct their proportion of these ten lacs. The debt due by the Bank was taken roughly at ninety lacs ; an eight anna compromise would be a payment of 45 lacs, and the Bank as the holder of 1,000 shares would be entitled to the half of that or Rs. 22,50,000. Well, that was the sum which he should have understood Mr. Lawrence was prepared to offer. He should have expected him to say "We are prepared to pay you Rs. 22,50,000 and we will hold one thousand shares and take our chance of any share of any assets that may exist at the end." Against Mr. Lawrence's form of payment he protested entirely, because it proceeded on the assumption that the Reclamation Company had a large body of assets, while it was by no means certain that they were to have a large amount of assets after paying liabilities. Mr. Kelly had referred to what was known to most of the shareholders present. If the claim which forms at present the subject of a law suit goes against the Company, so far from there being any assets there will be a liability which must be divided amongst the shareholders. It appeared to him perfectly monstrous that their principal debtor should come to them with a payment of eight annas in the rupee and be free from all liability that might arise in the future. If that principal creditor came before them reserving his rights to any assets in the winding up and reserving his liabilities that would be a fair compromise, but under no circumstances did this appear to him to be a fair and equitable compromise. Let the eight annas be paid in a manner by which the shareholders of the Reclamation Company would benefit to that extent. On the face of the figures, he for one would vote decidedly against the resolution as it now stood. With regard to the amendment now proposed as any proposition which should be made by the liquidators had first of all to be submitted to the Court, he Mr. McCulloch would put himself in a false position if he were to vote for a compromise.

Mr. Green (Barrister) said there was one other question which he should like to put to Mr. Lawrence in regard to one branch of his proposition, and that was as to giving those creditors of the Asiatic Bank who agreed to his proposition of eight annas, a preferential charge over the whole assets of the Asiatic Bank. He was not acquainted with the steps taken in England in regard to the winding up of the Asiatic Bank. He should like to know what power Mr. Lawrence had to make that offer and what probability there was of the offer being carried out.

Mr. Lawrence said with regard to the amendment which had been proposed and the question which had been asked, he should like to point out one fact, that all the shareholders who had spoken wished to get more than he offered. Unfortunately he was tied down to what he had got. The question was not whether gentlemen wished to get more but whether they could get it. It had been objected that shares in this Company ought to form no part of the compromise, but the shareholders should remember that if the thousand Back Bay shares were subtracted from the assets of the Bank, it would obviously not be in a position to pay even eight annas in the rupee. If it was unhappily the fact that the assets of the Back Bay Co. were not worth so much as he had estimated them —that estimate having been made from facts which he got from the liquidators—then the assets of the Bank were also less valuable, for to a certain extent the assets of the Bank were the assets of the Company. In that case, therefore, he would not be in so good a position to offer a fair composition. He hoped that this would be distinctly borne in mind. The proposition which Mr. Kelly had made suggested at once a reduction of the assets of the Bank and an increased rate of compromise. He (Mr. Lawrence) could not see that it was unfair to ask this Company to receive its own shares at a fair valuation. It might be that the valuation was excessive but it was one which had been reckoned fair in other instances. It was very true that a large liability was hanging over the head of the Company, but the claim had appeared to him to be a very vague one. It could certainly be compromised for a very small sum, and he did not think it should be estimated at more than it could be compromised for. With regard to the pertinent enquiries which Mr. Rimington had made in reference to Messrs. Brodie and Wilson's report, he might state that about £1,300,000 of the total assets of the Bank were in Bombay, the rest being in England in the form chiefly of bills of exchange connected with the operations in Bombay. With regard to the other branches they were all closed—except that of Calcutta, where, however, the assets were insignificant. The documents submitted to Messrs. Brodie and Wilson represented everything, for they included a statement from Mr. Turquand the official liquidator in London. In reply to one of Mr. Rimington's questions he had to state that no secondary list of contributories had been prepared. He had never had legal opinion on the subject, but he was rather inclined to doubt whether under the Charter there was a secondary liability. Perhaps Mr. Crawford would be better able to give an opinion on this point.

Mr. W. H. Crawford: I am not aware that there is any secondary liability.

Mr. Lawrence pointed out that the liquidation was not under the Companies Act. He had been asked if any official report had been made to the Court of Chancery, and in answer he had to state that none had been made. It was very obvious that none could have been made. The one which would be made would be made when he returned to England. The Court he believed had never contemplated sending any other person out to Bombay. He had been sent out for the special purpose of investigating the affairs of the Bank here, and he thought he was justified in presuming that the facts which he had gathered here would form the substance of any report made to the Court. With regard to a remark of Mr. McCulloch's, it was very true that Messrs. Brodie and Wilson in estimating what a call would bring had taken into consideration the reduction which would be made by the claims of certain creditors being deducted from the amount they would otherwise have to pay as a contributories; but they did not state—and he believed they did not intend to state —the reduction of dividend on that account. Then, with regard to the proposal to pay preferentially, the plan that would have to be adopted in regard to this was, he thought, a very simple one. A certain portion of the funds of the Corporation had been placed at his disposal with the view of carrying out an arrangement of this kind,—not so large an amount as was required for carrying out the arrangement, but he believed there would be no difficulty in getting the sanction of the Court for the expenditure of the requisite sum. The Court he thought would be ready to sanction any compromise which could be supported by the affidavits of the liquidators as being fair to the creditors and shareholders generally. If any other question was put he would be happy to answer it, but he could not vote in favour of an amendment which it would be impossible for him to carry out.

Mr. H. G. Dunlop (who had entered the room during the course of the previous discussion) expressed his regret that he had not been present at the beginning of the meeting. With the view of uniting the opposition, he however, begged to withdraw the amendment that had been proposed on his behalf and he should like to hear from Mr. Lawrence whether the other creditors of the Bank, especially the English creditors, are willing to take eight annas in the rupee.

Mr. Lawrence: I really do not think that has anything to do with it.

Mr. Dunlop was not of the same opinion, as he thought the creditors should all be paid alike.

In reply to a question,

Mr. Scott said that Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday claimed sixteen lakhs, but he believed Mr. Merwanjee had not a claim for a penny. (hear). But in regard to that Mr. Kelly, the solicitor of the Company, will make any statement he had to make on that point.

Mr. Kelly did not know that he could give them any information further than they possessed on that point. He considered that the Company had a good case (a laugh), and that there is small chance of anything being recovered against the Company (Hear hear).

The Chairman: Does any gentleman second Mr. Kelly's amendment ?

Mr. Rimington asked if any good would be obtained by adjourning the meeting for a short time. The shareholders were given to understand that sometime ago the shares were worth Rs. 5,000 each, and they now find that they are worth Rs. 2,000 only. He was taken as much by surprise as any man in Bombay. When a statement of facts was laid before the shareholders, fairly and honourably, he believed it was for the advantage of all parties to make a compromise if possible. Although all the shareholders felt very much grieved at the small amount they were likely to receive from the Asiatic Bank, the shareholders thought that the amount offered by the Asiatic Bank should be more than the amount contained in Mr. Lawrence's proposition. He perfectly agreed with Mr. McCulloch that if the shareholders had a statement of the condition of the Bank vouched for, they would have some basis on which to proceed. The shareholders, therefore, should wait until a regular report should be presented to the Court of Chancery, and he thought that for that purpose the meeting should be adjourned.

Mr. Scott: I do not know whether Mr. Rimington is under the belief that I expressed any opinion as to the propriety of a compromise or not. He made reference to the value of the shares being stated at Rs. 5,000 a short time ago. I do not wish to express any opinion as to th propriety of a compromise.

Mr. Dunlop: I should like Mr. Lawrence to answer my question as to the terms of compromise of English claims.

Mr. Lawrence: I am only waiting to see if there are any more questions to be put. After a pause he added that the offer of compromise had been confined to the creditors in Bombay. The great portion of the assets of the Company was here and the liabilities were chiefly in Bombay, and he did not think it was an unreasonable thing that he should begin with a compromise where the bulk of the assets and liabilities was. He had had a private meeting of the creditors last month at which 12-18ths of the whole body of creditors of the Bank were present.

The Chairman: Before putting the resolution to the meeting, perhaps you will allow me to offer a very few remarks. Mr. Rimington has suggested the propriety of an adjournment with a view to obtain further information in regard to the state of the Asiatic Bank as I understand his proposition. With regard to the precise effect of the proposition which has been made for compromising the claim of this Company, I confess I do not see what is to be gained by adjourning, because we have all the information here to-day which we will be able to get for some time to come. If we are to wait for the official report of the liquidator, I presume we are only waiting for more formal information of what Mr. Lawrence has laid before the meeting to-day. If we are to put confidence in the report which Mr. Lawrence has to present to the Court of Chancery, we may just as well put confidence in the statement which he has made to the shareholders now. In regard to the precise effect of the compromise, I confess I do not see there is so much difficulty in supposing that this is a compromise of eight annas in the rupee as some shareholders seem to feel. I have put it down in figures. The deposit amounts to 89 lakhs of rupees. That represents on 2,000 shares Rs. 4,450 per share. I think it would be better and clearer instead of dealing with the gross totals to deal with each shares separately. Each share is a creditor of the Asiatic Bank to the amount of Rs. 4,450. Now the Asiatic Bank proposes to pay eight annas in the rupee; that amounts to Rs. 2,225 per share. I presume what Mr. Rimington wants is this : that the Asiatic Bank should first pay Rs. 2,225. What the Asiatic Bank proposes is to pay Rs. 1,750 and they propose to relinquish their shares in the assets of the Back Bay Company which they assume to be worth ten lakhs of rupees. As they propose to transfer 1,000 shares, it follows they have transferred five lakhs of rupees of assets or Rs. 500 per share. Rs. 500 added to the Rs. 1,750 brings out what they propose to pay, or Rs. 2,250, which is as nearly as possible eight annas in the rupee. If the Asiatic Bank is able to pay Rs. 1,750 in six months, and if, on the other hand, their valuation of the Back Bay Company's assets be correct, then they propose to pay eight annas in the rupee on the debt due to the Back Bay Company. Again, if the valuation be not correct, if the assets of the Back Bay Company should not yield ten lakhs of rupees, if they only yield eight lakhs or less that will materially affect the proposal, because it will materially affect the Asiatic Bank. It will reduce the Bank's assets, and the Bank will not be able to offer eight annas in the rupee. If we assume that the Bank is able to pay eight annas in the rupee, we must assume that the unrealised assets of the Back Bay Company are worth ten lakhs of rupees. In regard to the report of Messrs. Brodie and Wilson, referred to by Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Kelly, which states that the ultimate realisation of the Bank's assets will yield nine annas in the rupee, I think it is necessary that the shareholders should bear in mind whether it is not better to accept a definite sum within a definite time instead of a indefinitely larger sum within an indefinite period. It appears to me that there is some misunderstanding about releasing the Asiatic Bank from liability. If the Asiatic Bank is going to pay all that it has, if it is going to exhaust its assets what does it matter whether anything is going to emerge against them. If the claim of Merwanjee Framjee Panday were fifty lakhs the Bank would not be abler to pay it than at present. If the liabilities of the Asiatic Bank are to be increased by ten lakhs of rupees it will not be able to pay eight annas in the rupee. If we get eight annas in six months instead of nine annas in two years, perhaps we get all we can out of the Asiatic Bank.

Mr. Rimington did not think that five lakhs on the whole of the assets of the Back Bay Company would represent Rs. 500 per share.

The Chairman: The unrealised assets are worth only eight lakhs, and I take it that that would represent Rs. 400 per share.

Mr. Rimington proposed that the meeting should adjourn for the purpose of giving the shareholders an opportunity of examining the accounts which had been referred to by Mr. Lawrence. It was clear that any resolution come to at present in favour of a compromise would be inoperative, for there was an order of the Court which would prevent it from having effect ; and it was advisable that, after having satisfied themselves by enquiry as to the fairness of the terms of compromise, the shareholders who had taken the matter into Court should seek to have the order withdrawn and thus enable the adjourned meeting to pass a resolution having legal effect.

Mr. J. P. Green seconded this motion.

Mr. Lawrence: I am perfectly willing to agree to that though it is suicidal on my part, but I hope every shareholder will take the opportunity of satisfying himself on the matter now submitted to the Company. I hope those who require further information will apply to me for it, so that they may be in a position to decide the question at the adjourned meeting.

Mr. McCulloch suggested that, instead of the report of Messrs. Brodie and Wilson, Mr. Lawrence before the next meeting should give the shareholders a report under his own signature which he pledges himself to be the one he will submit to the Court. At present they were acting on a report by Messrs. Brodie and Wilson; he would like to have an expression of Mr. Lawrence's conscientious belief.

Mr. Lawrence had sent a statement to Messrs. Acland and Prentis, he thought he saw it now in Mr. McCulloch's own hands. It was in effect his statement as to the assets.

Mr. McCulloch said he had not been aware that the several documents he held in his hands and which he had just received from Mr. Acland contained such a statement as had been referred to. What he wanted was a signed document.

Mr. Lawrence: It is signed by me, I think; if not I will sign it at once.

Mr. McCulloch: This has just been put into my hands. It is not what I want Mr. Lawrence to furnish. This is a private document furnished to Mr. Acland, acting on behalf of one or two persons; but a general statement should be made and put into the hands of the shareholders that they might all have the same information.

Mr. Rimington said that persons holding a fiduciary position could not act without a report from Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Scott: Anything Mr. Lawrence will send me will be put into the hands of the shareholders at once.

Mr. Lawrence: I might write volumes on the subject.

Mr. McCulloch: Instead of giving us Messrs. Brodie and Wilson's view we would rather have your own view.

Mr. Lawrence: The statements which were submitted to Messrs. Brodie and Wilson were the balance sheets of the Corporation with every statement of assets and liabilities, with every item of this Bank's affairs at all places I sent in also my own report and that report was signed by myself. Their report modifie's that in some degree and makes it less favourable. That is my report on the assets and liablities of the Bank.

Mr. Rimington: Let us have your certificate.

Mr. Lawrence: It did not appear to me to be my duty to communicate directly with the shareholders of the Company. It appears to me that the best thing the liquidators can do is to put the documents already in their hands in the hands of the shareholders.

Mr. Scott said he would have them lithographed and circulated among the shareholders.

The amendment for the adjournment of the meeting till 24th April was then put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

EXHIBITION OF THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

THE annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Parsee girls' schools took place at the house of Mr. Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla, Hornby Row, yesterday afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock. The little children, numbering about three hundred, were seated on the benches on the second floor of the mansion ; most of them were attired in gay costumes ; and their faces beamed with joy at the hope of getting rewards for their year's intellectual labour. The chair was occupied by the Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell. Mr. Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Kanga, the zealous and indefatigable secretary of the schools, read the report of the past year, which was most gratifying. The senior pupils of the schools were then examined by Mr. Pranlall Mathooradass in reading, geography, &c., and some of the pupils were also made to sing several songs in the Gujrathee language. Their answering was prompt and intelligent, and evinced the great care taken by their respective teachers in imparting to their young minds the elements of general knowledge. The Chairman next presented prizes consisting of scholarships, work-boxes, books, &c. Mr. Pranlall Mathooradass then addressed the meeting in a most interesting and amusing speech. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Framjee Dhunjeebhoy, the meeting separated.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the above Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's offices in David Sassoon's Buildings, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the accounts up to the 31st December last, to appoint directors and auditors in the room of those retiring by rotation ; and also to consider the present state of the Company, and whether it was advisable to wind up voluntarily, and if so to appoint liquidators.

Mr. Ramchunder Viswanath occupied the chair.

The report showed that the business done by the Company during the past year consisted principally in getting in outstandings and the purchase of their own shares at a low rate. There are no liabilities against the Company, and the balance amounted to between three and four lacs.

The Directors' Report and balance sheet was received and adopted.

A resolution was then proposed to wind up the Company voluntarily, but on a show of hands being taken, it was negatived. It was, however, understood that the directors were not to enter into any new business, but to confine themselves to getting in the outstandings of the Company and to make compromises where expedient.

Messrs. Motichund Manockchund and Munsook Muggonlall were then elected directors to act jointly with the continuing directors, Messrs. Ramchunder Viswanath and Bhorasar Girdhurlall.

Messrs. Bhasker Bappoo Josey and Coverjee Rustomjee Mody were appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

The two directors, Messrs. Bhorasar Girdhurlall and Ramchunder Viswanath, who had conducted the business of the Company during the past year, were voted a remuneration of Rs. 750 for their trouble. The remuneration of the new directors was fixed at Rs. 10 for each meeting of the Board they attended, not to exceed two per month.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH APRIL.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

ALLEGED CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mahomed Khan was charged with embezzling six rupees, the property of Mr. W. A. Houston, Assistant in the firm of Messrs. McCulloch, John and Company.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, that a few days ago he gave to the prisoner, who was his servant, twenty-nine rupees, out of which he repaid him twenty-three rupees, the remaining six rupees, the prisoner said, he had spent for his own use.

The prisoner urged in defence that he spent the money on account of his master.

His Worship said that he did not consider that this was a clear case at all.

Mr. Houston said that he had no desire whatever to press this charge against the prisoner. He only wanted his money back

His Worship advised the complainant to settle the case amicably, and discharged the prisoner.

ASSAULT.—Sewnath Gopall and Mungelsing Ramsing, were charged with assulting a woman named Toolsee.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant is a courtezan. On Tuesday evening last the prisoners went to her house and gave her two blows, and one of the prisoners threatened to kill her.

The prisoners admitted their offence, and His Worship fined them, for the assault in the sum of rupees ten, and for the threat, they were bound over in their own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 500 to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix for a period of six months.

ASSAULT.—A Hindoo was brought up yesterday before His Worship, and charged with assaulting Esee woman.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix, that yesterday morning at one o'clock, while she was returning home from a dinner party, the accused met her on the road and without any provocation whatever assaulted her.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and fined him twenty rupees, or in default of payment of the fine, sentenced him to a month's imprisonment in the County Gaol with hard labour. If the fine was recovered rupees ten out if it to be paid to the prosecutrix.

TWO OLD OFFENDEERS.—Dewjee Setwajee and Balla Bowanjee were respectively placed at the bar, the first charged with stealing three silver ornaments, worth Rs. 3-12, belonging to Yeseewonan ; and the second with receiving the stolen property.

His Worship on the evidence before him adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced the first to receive twenty stripes, and the second to be imprisoned for six months in the County Gaol with hard labour.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Rowjee Esso and Tatya Bapoo, were charged with stealing one gold chain, a shawl and a dhotur, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, the property of one Hurry Balloo.

The complainant proved that the property before the Court was his. Withoo Tatia stated that the prisoners brought the articles to his shop which were pawned with a Marwady.

His Worship convicted the prisoners and sentenced each of them to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1867.

Sixth day, Wednesday, 17th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

FORGERY.—Roopa Oopa, a Marwaree pawnbroker, was charged with forgery, in that he forged a promissory note for Rs. 141, purporting to be signed by one Jummajee Hurry, a blind man, and his wife, and dated 2nd August 1866.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, for the defence.

The prisoner sued the prosecutor and his wife in the Court of Small Causes to recover the amount of the alleged note. He pointed out the above parties to a bailiff of the Court as the defendants. At the trial of the case before Mr. O'Leary, he swore that the note was executed by the defendants. The evidence adduced on his behalf was, however, not satisfactory, and the Court gave a verdict for the defendants. They thereupon instituted this prosecution for forgery. The prosecutor swore that he was a man of property and that he never in his life had a single dealing with any Marwaree. He never borrowed any money of any Marwaree in the world.

Mr. McCulloch, for the defence, submitted that there was not a tittle of evidence to shew that the prisoner with his own hand committed the forgery. As to his giving false evidence the jury had the statement of the prosecution on the one hand ; and of the prisoner on the other. The material part of the indictment was whether the document used by the prisoner at the trial in the Court of Small Causes was or was not a forged document. It was no doubt a most easy thing to fabricate a mark to a document, but it must be recollected that it was equally an easy thing for a person to deny his mark. It was suggested that, through the machinations of the other side, the attesting witness had disappeared ; and thus there was not the least corroboration of the prosecutor's allegation. The prosecutor denied having ever had a single transaction with a Marwaree in his life ; yet the learned counsel was in a position to prove that he and other members of his family had at various times entered into dealings with Marwarees and borrowed monies of them. If that could be proved what reliance, asked the learned counsel, would the jury be able to place on the evidence of the prosecutor against the prisoner ? The learned counsel commented upon several contradictions in the evidence for the prosecution, and called a few witnesses for the defence to shew that the prosecutor had had money dealings with Marwarees, that he borrowed monies to pay the Fazendar for ground rent on two or three occasions, that his wife pledged some ornaments with Marwarees, &c.

The examination of a number of Marwaree witnesses and their books for the defence occupied a great deal of time, after which Mr. Ferguson was heard in reply.

His Lordship then commenced to sum up and was reading through the evidence, when the foreman intimated that the jury had agreed as to their verdict. The jury thereupon returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner on the count of using a forged document, knowing it to be forged. Mr. McCulloch put it to His Lordship whether the jury could stop the Judge in reading his notes of the evidence, when they intended to return a verdict of guilty ; and remarked that such a course was resorted to in the event of the jury having arrived at a verdict of acquittal. His Lordship said that, if the jury had agreed, they had a right to say so and to stop the Judge, going through his notes. The prisoner was then sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The court rose at 6-15 P.M.

CONVERSION TO CHRISTIANITY OF A RAJPOOTANA GURU.

(From the Delhi Gazette.)

IN the centre of Rajpootana, two hundred miles removed from any large European community, there is the small British province of Mairwarrah, with its capital Ajmere, once the favourite summer residence of the Delhi Emperors. In this remote district, for some years past, a small body of European gentlemen have worked as missionaries among the native population. The fifth "Annual Report of the United Presbyterian Mission in Rajpootana" has been just published. From this we learn, four stations are now occupied, viz., Ajmere, Nusseerabad, Beawr, and Todgurh. The work of the Mission is carried on through the agencies of a native church, bazaar preaching, and itinerating among the villages, village schools, an orphanage asylum, and dispensaries. But notwithstanding the strenuous endeavours thus evinced, the work of proselytism does not appear to advance very quickly. At page six we read that, "during the last ten months, no additions from without have been made to our native church," which as far as we can learn consists of two or three converts only. But this very paucity of communicants appears to us to evidence the conscientious manner in which the gentlemen of the mission perform their duties. They steadily decline admitting disciples within the pale of baptism, without convincing proofs of the sincerity of the applicants' wishes. Were all who asked admitted, numbers of professing Christians would have swelled the congregational lists. But although there thus appears to have been a lull in the tide of spiritual progress, the influence undoubtedly attained by the Mission has been recently evidenced in a very remarkable manner.

Four years ago the head "guru" of the Hindoo sect of the Ram Snehs, (Jains) became an inquirer, and even then hope was entertained that he might embrace Christianity. But the world, his influential position, the entreaties of his numerous and wealthy followers, had too strong a hold upon him. At last, however, he suffered from severe sickness. For months he was assiduously attended by the medical officer of the Mission, was snatched from the jaws of death, and evinced much gratitude for the care and attention with which he was treated. Ultimately this man discarded his guru's robe, left the "Ram Dwara," in which he had so long lived an honoured priest, came to reside in the Mission bungalow, and as we are informed in a foot note, has since been baptized :—"Now he, at whose feet hundreds used to prostrate themselves in worship, sits as a humble learner at the feet of Christ, and rejoices that he is found worthy to suffer reproaches for his name. The conversion of such a man, will, of course, become known far and wide, and recollecting the servile manner in which the lower classes of the Hindoo population are led by their priests, a lasting and deep impression cannot but result."

Although the British province of Mairwarrah cannot be regarded as a district flourishing under model administration, there is still ample evidence in the Rajpootana Mission Report, that it is in advance of the surrounding native states. There is scarcely any village, in which a school, either supported by Government, or the Mission, does not exist. From more constant intercourse with Europeans, the better classes are somewhat more civilized, and evince an interest in the current events of the day. "But," remarks Mr. Robb, "the condition of native states, and of Marwar in particular is very dark. The native aristocracy are sunk in the greatest sensuality, and appear to be on the road to extinction." The adjoining states of Meywar and Marwar, are indeed veritable hotbeds of ignorance and superstition, and for aught we hear to the contrary, likely to remain so; the political authorities of Rajpootana being ever ready to oppose antiquated treaties in the way of progress and improvement.

The neighbouring state of Jeypore bids fair, however, to become a field for missionary enterprize, and the advance of knowledge and civilization. And this is entirely due to the medical element of the Mission. In the month of April last, Dr. Valentine, the medical missionary, passing through Jeypore on his way to the hills for the sake of health, was asked by the Maharajah to treat the Maharani, at that time very ill. Having been successful in curing this lady, H. H. the Maharajah offered Dr. Valentine the control of the various infant educational institutions of the state, if he would remain in Jeypore. To this the Doctor consented, on the understanding that he should be permitted to preach Christianity. To the honour of the Rajah assent was given, and thus another native state has been thrown open to the Gospel. We say "another," because as our readers will recollect in our last issue we gave a brief account of the circumstances which have recently led to the Rajah of Chumba's permitting the establishment of a Christian Mission at his capital. A fair field has thus been afforded, and this is indeed all required. The British people have never attempted to force Protestantism on the professors of other faiths. Neither would any such action be tolerated by the British public. At the same time, we claim the right, as indeed we acknowledge the duty of making known the truth of Christianity.

PORT CANNING COMPANY.

(From the Englishman, April 11.)

THE usual half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited), was held on Wednesday (10th) at the office of the secretaries, Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co. Present:—Mr. W C. Stewart (in the chair); Messrs. F. Schiller, J. Reinholt, Leisk, Donohoy, Sterndale, W. Swinhoe, Brown, Andrews, A. G. Roussac, J. J. Cogswell, Henry, W. O'B. Smith, Judge, J. Watson, E. A. Hobson, A. L. Agabeg, J. Vangelder, E. C. Van Cutsem, Blumbardt, J. R. Thomson, Baboo Bhobojany Mitter, Baboo Shamchurn Mullick, Baboo Cally Doss Dhur, and others. The following is the Directors' Report:—

"At the extraordinary general meeting, held on the 20th of November last, we published a detailed report on the position of the works undertaken by this Company, and we have now but little to add to the annual accounts which are submitted herewith, in the customary form. After debiting profit and loss account with a fair proportion of charges, there remains a surplus of Rs. 1,04,978, and we therefore recommend that a dividend at the rate of fifteen rupees per share be declared payable on receipt of the balance of account due by the Asiatic Banking Corporation. It is with the view of avoiding an immediate further call that we make this suggestion, which will enable us to use the amount at the credit of revenue account for general purposes. A call of Rs. 100 per share will have to be made in July next, and special notice to this effect will be given hereafter ; this, with a further call early next year of Rs. 100, we expect will complete all the mercantile or reproductive works undertaken, and which must be finished before we can make serious efforts to attract trade.

"We have much pleasure in stating that the call made in November last, has been well responded to, and that it is now nearly all collected.

"Our works at Canning are steadily advancing, and most of them will be finished in the course of the year. We have likewise to notice considerable progress in the zemindary department. Large bunds and extensive clearances are being made, and the greater portion of these lands, as well as those remaining unsettled last season, will be disposed of to tenants this year. The old settlements are being remeasured, and the new ones surveyed, and when this is done, tabular statements showing the present and prospective position of your landed property will be attached to our annual report. The revenue for the past season is estimated at Rs. 1,18,952 by the zemindary manager, Mr. Caspersz.

"The rice mill machinery has all been shipped, and his due at Canning in April ; should no accident occur we expect to have the mill at work next season, which will greatly improve our position, as, apart from the profit, which we look forward to from this undertaking, its completion will, more than anything else, tend to attract shipping.

"The steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company have, we are glad to say, resumed running between Calcutta and Chittagong *via* Canning, and we have likewise had the satisfaction of seeing the Governor of Madras embark at Canning on his return to that Presidency.

"The proposition to Government regarding permission to levy a cess on the fire-wood and forest produce traffic is still under their consideration. Our revenues from these sources are, however, increasing, and more than cover the heavy cost of collection.

"It has likewise been suggested to Government to form the soonderbuns into a separate collectorate and to declare Port Canning the seat of the Government offices and the courts of law, the latter of which, to the great inconvenience of the public, are now situated at Baripore, a considerable distance from one of the stations of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway. We think that such a step would greatly tend to improve Canning itself, and the whole of the soonderbuns, besides facilitating the legal business of the district.

"The telegraph to Halliday's Island, sanctioned by Government two years ago, we regret to say is not yet commenced. With the view of avoiding further delay, the Municipality have recently proposed to undertake the execution of this work themselves, and they are proceeding rapidly with the making of roads and tanks and completing the drainage of the place which, so far as the general health of the residents is concerned, would now compare favourably with any part of Bengal. The hotel is finished : it will shortly be opened, and we trust attract many visitors."

The Directors' Report was adopted and the accounts were passed. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Agabeg, and seconded by Dr. Kernot.—"That clause 20 of the articles of association be altered by expunging the words "who is indebted to the Company," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words, "if the transferree is not approved by the directors." Mr. Van Cutsem moved, and Mr. A. G. Roussac seconded, the following as an amendment:—"That clause 20 of the articles of association be altered by adding the words, "or if the transferree is not approved by the directors." The amendment was carried. An alteration was also made in the 25th clause of the articles of association, by reducing the amount of transfer fee from Rs. 2 to 8 annas per share. Baboo Sham Churn Mullick and Mr. William Weinholt were elected directors. The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

REPORT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

(From the Friend of India, April 11.)

THE Commission of enquiry into the Orissa famine is likely to be found to have done its work thoroughly. The final summing up of its Report has only now been submitted to Government, and so far as personal questions are concerned that is the most important part. But if we may judge from those portions which have already come to our knowledge, the Commission will realise the anticipations of the public as to the independence of the members and the searching nature of an enquiry to which the Lieutenant-Governor himself had to submit. The mail of the 23rd instant is likely to take to Her Majesty's Government the full Report and the carefully considered opinions of the Governor General and his colleagues. Only the evidence will appear at once in India. We cannot expect to be in possession of the decision of Parliament and the Home Executive till the end of June.

Meanwhile we may state the conclusions of the Commission on the two most important questions of the extent of the mortality and the culpability of the Board of Revenue. Its judgment on the Lieutenant-Governor has not yet been distinctly expressed. Briefly, it is declared that a mortality of one-fourth of the population is not too high an estimate, and that the conduct of the Board of Revenue deserves the severest condemnation. The Commission seem to have felt the difficulty which attends all enquiries in India and especially Bengal,—the want of reliable statistics of population and of detailed information as to their districts and the people on the part of the officials of all grades. Thus the Commission is satisfied that at least a fourth of the people of Orissa have perished, but it is impossible to say how many that fourth amounts to. In common with all writers on the subject we have hitherto taken as our authority for the population of Orissa and Midnapore the Parliamentary returns of 1851. They are likely to be the most correct because they were adopted by Mr. Thornton in his official Gazetteer of India. But another Parliamentary return, six years later, called forth by the Mutiny, makes the population little more than one-half of the number given by its predecessor. We are indebted to the Survey Office for a return of the whole population of Bengal as known up to the latest date, but the Surveyor General declines to give figures for districts like those of the hilly parts of Orissa :—

Blue Book, 1851.		*Blue Book*, 1857.	
Orissa	4,534,813	Orissa	2,127,555
Midnapore	533,063	Midnapore	666,328
	5,067,876		2,793,883

Survey Office, 1867.

	Population.	Sq. Miles.
Orissa (Regulation)	1,660,431	7,636
" Tributary Mehals assumed	1,000,000	16,068
Midnapore	666,328	5,032
	3,326,759	28,736

We have little doubt that the return of 1857 omits the hill districts. If so, the population of Orissa and Midnapore, with an area almost exactly half that of England and Wales may be taken at from 3½ to 5 millions, or from 122 to 177 the square mile, that of England and Wales being 347. At least, therefore, from three-fourths of a million to a million and a quarter of human beings have been swept off by famine in one corner of Bengal the size of half England. And the sadly curious thing is that we know so little of the people, as to be unable to say whether half a million more or less have perished in so small an area as that.

THE NIZAM'S TREATMENT OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

(From the Friend of India.)

THE subjoined extracts from the Resident's letters describe the recent unfortunate rupture between His Highness the Nizam and his Minister Sir Salar Jung.

The mutual extradition of certain criminals had been the subject of negotiation between the British Government and the Nizam, and of various discussions between His Highness and the Minister. "Throughout these discussions," says the Resident, "the Nizam showed his dissatisfaction with the latter, whom he considered as somehow or other to blame on account of the Treaty being proposed. However, he appeared to have exhausted his objections and a draft was prepared, which, after His Highness' approval, was to be submitted by me for His Excellency's orders ; but before this could be done, the Nizam took a step which led to the Minister tendering his resignation."

"All communications between the Nizam and the Minister except on the Durbar days, which do not occur oftener than once a week, and seldom so often, are conducted *viva voce* through the two vakeels, always acting together as a check on each other. The office of vakeel in this capacity is, of course, a confidential one, well paid, and held in great respect; but on the death of one of these vakeels lately, His Highness appointed to the vacancy one Lushkur Jung, a man notorious for oppression and intrigue and who had been twice most unfavourably brought to notice for misconduct—once for stripping the villages about to be assigned to us under the Treaty of 1860, and again for cruelly oppressive conduct in the management of His Highness' own villages in Dharaseo, when His Highness removed him, and placed the villages under the Minister. Strong pressure was subsequently put on the Minister to re-employ the man, but he refused to do so. Hence this Lushkur Jung not only bore a bad character, but was a bitter personal enemy of Salar Jung, and the appointment of such a man to the office of confidential go-between was an insult to Salar Jung which his self-respect would not have permitted him to endure even if the act had no other evil effect. But it would have been impossible for Salar Jung to have carried on the administration if he was forced to communicate with His Highness on all subjects through a man of Lushkur Jung's character, and notorious enmity to himself, and Salar Jung therefore requested permission to resign, and after some days His Highness ordered him to send in a formal resignation, which was done."

The Resident's action at this crisis was determined by a knowledge of the condition of the Nizam's dominions before and during the Minister's administration, and of the consequences which would result from his removal from office.

"Before, and even for some years after, Salar Jung was placed in his present position, there was no attempt to do justice or to prevent robbery and injustice ; the revenues were farmed out to those who bribed highest, and the farmers were regardless of anything except reimbursing themselves as quickly as possible, knowing they might be, as they often were superseded in a few months, or even days, by a higher bidder : and there was no check whatever upon the farmers : the Minister who had taken their money of course would not check them, and there were no Courts or officers of justice. There were Mahomedan law officers here and there, but they confined themselves to questions connected with religion, or sometimes ventured to decide dispute about inheritance, &c. Their decisions might be used as an excuse for fighting and plundering, but were of no other use. A farmer, too, when superseded, would often fight his successor : each party would collect Arabs, Rohillas, and blackguards of all kinds, and the talook would be plundered by gangs on both sides for years, perhaps, till the Contingent was ordered out ; and the country swarmed with these Rohillas and Arabs and other fellows ready to serve with any one who could pay them, or give a chance of plunder, and often acting on their own account. Salar Jung began by discontinuing the farming system and recovering possession of the talooks and villages assigned to Arabs, &c., in payment of Government debts, and by appointing talookdars to collect the revenue direct from the villagers and to administer justice. As he did not repudiate the debts, but allowed those which were justly due, the Arabs gradually came under his influence. The Rohillas were more difficult to deal with ; but the Mutiny withdrew a number of them, and Colonel Davidson's measure, sanctioned by Government, of transporting to the Andamans Rohillas convicted of dacoity, drove away or restrained the others, and since I have been here not a single village has been plundered, nor has the Contingent been ordered out. Formerly no complaint was taken up by the Court except at the Resident's instigation, and these complaints were, when decided at all, decided not according to the merits, but according to the Resident's supposed views. When I first came here I had dozens of petitions daily, most of them from dealers whose grain or other article was stopped by the demand for duty made in nearly every village through which a road passed : but many of the complaints were of wrong-doing of every possible kind. The abolition of transit duties removed all cause for the one : the others I tested as well as I could, referring the petitioners generally to the local Courts or officers, but sending a few to the Minister when the circumstances seemed to render this course advisable. Petitions are now few, and mostly urge dissatisfaction with the orders of some Court or office. In short, justice is now administered, and the revenue collected much on the same system as in Berar or Bombay or the Central Provinces, the only difference of importance being that the officers are all natives, and the supervision is less, I may say much less, efficient than in our own provinces. Still there is a regular system of administration, and I venture to think that no better proof of its efficiency to a certain extent could be given than the perfect peace which has prevailed for many months during which food grains have been at a price never before known so far as records exist, and but slightly lower than those of the famine districts of Bengal and Madras."

"Now if Salar Jung were removed what would follow ? There is not, to my knowledge at present a single noble in the city or officer of the State competent to succeed him, for none of them, except a few of no position, concur in his policy : there is not one who would not do his best by indirect means to revert to the old system and there is not an able man who is honest, or an honest one who is able, with some exceptions, as just noticed, among officers of a comparatively low position, but who in that position do well ; and the fact I have just mentioned is as well known to the city people and to the State officials and to the better class of village residents, including the whole of the merchants as it is to myself, and consequently there would be universal consternation among the peaceably dispose were Salar Jung to leave office, and universal joy among those who have been accustomed to profit by misrule, or have an inclination that way."

The course which the Resident under these circumstances adopted, was to let the Nizam indirectly know that he was bent on demanding a special interview for the purpose of remonstrating with His Highness, but nevertheless to postpone the actual presentation of such demand as long as possible, in order that the Nizam might have time to change his mind and restore Sir Salar Jung to favour without any open interference on the part of the Resident.

When, however, it seemed vain to hope for an arrangement without such interference, "I wrote," says Sir George Yule, "a letter simply demanding a private interview with His Highness. This letter in consequence of the intervention of the Bussunth holidays, in which His Highness dislikes to be disturbed, was not delivered till the 10th February. Next day His Highness informed Sir Salar Jung that he intended to send the Ameer Kabeer to me before the interview, as that nobleman would have to receive me at it, thus implying that the Minister was not to attend ; and the Ameer Kabeer accordingly called on me, but would say nothing, except that His Highness' desire was to preserve the friendship existing between the States, to which I replied that the British Government had the same desire, and I hoped His Highness would speedily grant me an interview. His Highness, however, delayed so long, that I was obliged to send him a reminder on the subject and at last he fixed the 18th February. Taking with me only Colonel Briggs, Military Secretary, and Captain Tweedie, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, who had both been present at an interview obtained by Colonel Davidson with an object similar to mine, I proceeded to H. H.'s residence in the usual way. The assembled crowds were as quiet and orderly as I have always seen them. I was received by both the Minister [who had attended without being summoned] and the Ameer Kabeer, and led by them to the entrance of a small inner Court, where they withdrew, and I walked on to the audience room, which His Highness entered from a side door as I ascended the steps, leaving my slippers on them, and meeting in the centre, we embraced and sat down, he on a thin quilt, and I on the clean white cloth by his side, with the gentlemen next me. The attendants then all left the room, and remained at the opposite side of the small Court in front of us, where they could hear nothing. I began by saying that I had been working for four years to the best of my power for the benefit of His Highness' country and the preservation of the friendship between the two States ; that of the two objects I had in desiring an interview, the first was to inform His Highness of Her Majesty the Queen having authorized a departure from the usual practice in investing with the Star of India those selected for the honour by Her Majesty, and that Her Majesty had entrusted His Highness with the performance of the ceremony of investing his Minister and myself with the honour in question. His Highness here broke in with expressions of dissatisfaction with his Minister. I urged how well his Minister had conducted the affairs of his State and preserved the friendship of the two Governments ; how afraid he was of His Highness' displeasure, &c. His Highness frequently interrupted with ejaculations of dissatisfaction with Sir Salar Jung, and, hitching himself nearer and nearer to me, said his Minister was too proud, was always threatening to resign when he did not get his own way ; that a servant should take orders from his master ; and getting into better humour, and occasionally laughing at his own remarks, asked me if I was not aware how well he had managed his own affairs for some years : it was a Ruler's duty he said, to govern his country, &c. I told him that the cause of the Minister's offer of resignation was the appointment by His Highness of such a man as Lushkur Jung to be the medium of communication between himself and his Minister. Lushkur Jung was not a proper person for such an important office, and besides, was a notorious enemy of the Minister through whom business could not be properly conducted. His Highness said, Lushkur Jung was his servant (tabidar), harped again upon the resignation, and complained also of the City Courts of Justice, which, he said, were very bad. I replied, that there were no Courts at all before Salar Jung established them and that perfection could not be expected at once ; that the Minister got the best men he could ; and as to the resignation, I assured His Highness that it would not again occur if His Highness gave his confidence to his Minister. I then returned to the subject of investiture when His Highness said he would gladly invest me, and he would do the same to his Minister, notwithstanding his displeasure with him. He then went on to say that he wished to see me again in fifteen days or so, and would in the meantime write all he had to say, or send the Ameer Kabeer to me, and desired I would not decline his visit. I suggested that fifteen days was a long time in the state of affairs, and that another interview in two or three days would be very advantageous ; but he alleged that his health would not permit this. He was then about to call for plan and uttur, but, checking himself, asked if the report was true that I was going into Council. On my replying in the affirmative, he observed that Residents do not stay long enough at his Court ; why do you go ? You know the affairs of this State now, but you would know them much better 10 or 12 years hence. [illegible], &c. was then brought in and we left."

"The above is a brief account of forty minutes conversation, but not only was the same subject returned to more than once, but His Highness' frequent interruptions compelled the same thing to be said sometimes twice over."

"Four days after this interview hearing nothing from His Highness, I wrote to the Minister, requesting him to remind His Highness of what he had said at Durbar: there had been already four days lost, and all delay in settling the important matter in question was detrimental to the welfare of His Highness' State, in which the British Government, the old ally of His Highness was so deeply interested, and could not tend to promote the regard at present existing between the States. On the 23rd His Highness sent the Ameer Kabeer to me. I impressed on him the fact that Salar Jung was supported by us for no other reason than that he administered the Government in a most efficient manner, and thereby preserved that mutual good feeling between the two States which could not possibly exist if His Highness' affairs were ill-administered, that there was no one, as the Ameer Kabeer well knew, who had the ability and honesty to manage as Salar Jung had done, and even if there happened to be another person who might be so qualified, he was untried whereas Salar Jung had proved his efficiency by twelve years of office ; that the Ameer Kabeer was aware of the misgovernment of former times, which had led to the establishment of the Contingent and the assignment of the Berars, which measures would never have been necessary had the administration been efficient ; that under any circumstances the system of administration could not possibly remain in the backward condition of former days ; it must keep improving with the progress around it ; and that His Highness should not object to the rules and regulations necessary to an improved system of administration. The Ameer Kabeer said that His Highness was not displeased with Salar Jung on account of new system, &c., but on account of his pride ; His Highness could not stand that. His Highness said that Salar Jung was always threatening to resign ; he (the Ameer Kabeer) did not know on what occasion he had done so ; that was known only to His Highness and Salar Jung ; but it was on this account, and no other, that His Highness was displeased. I admitted that Salar Jung may have acted hurriedly, but His Highness was quite wrong in appointing Lushker Jung ; however, the question now was, how to settle the matter amicably. Salar Jung's removal from office could not be agreeable to the British Government for it would infallibly cause evils which must disturb the friendship of the States. The misgovernment of former ministers led to evil results to His Highness, and little affected us in comparison ; but the case was different now : we could not look with indifference on disturbances in His Highness' territories, because they would spread to our own, and we should, therefore, be compelled to interfere : strongly put down such evils ; and it was much better for His Highness to have a Minister like Salar Jung, who could manage the country, than to turn him out, and have disturbances and their consequences. This remark seemed to strike the Ameer Kabeer, and from the questions he asked it was apparent that he had not considered the effects of misgovernment now as likely to be viewed by us in any more serious light than formerly. I reminded him of the events of 1857, and the general improvements in our own administration, which afforded reason for the change of view in respect to misgovernment of His Highness' country ; and as to Salar Jung, he was very much afraid of His Highness' displeasure and very desirous to please him ; he had, for instance, persuaded me to keep back the letter I had sent to him for His Highness when the rupture began, for fear of displeasing His Highness, and I then had the letter read to the Ameer Kabeer. After much talk to the above effect, 'Well', the Ameer Kabeer said, you have done what you can, and I have done what I can ; let Salar Jung now see what he can do ; he sent a representation to His Highness the other day, but there were some things in it which His Highness did not like : let him now send a representation *in our Hindoostanee way* ? I said there was no objection to this provided Salar Jung was not required to promise that he would not do what he thought ought to be done for the good of the country. No, no, said the Ameer Kabeer, he must not say any thing of that kind : new rules and regulations are necessary. His Highness does not object to them ; let him say nothing about these matters, but write a proper representation. I said I would advise Salar Jung accordingly, but there was much to be done, the investiture of the Star of India, &c., and I desired the Ameer Kabeer to impress on His Highness the necessity of finishing the business quickly."

"I at once communicated to Salar Jung the suggestion of the Ameer Kabeer as to a representation in the Hindoostanee way, which meant, of course, a humble apology for having offended His Highness couched in flowery language. Salar Jung himself, I saw from his notes to me, was coming to the conclusion that such a representation was necessary, and after what His Highness had himself said, confirmed, too, by the strong assertion of the Ameer Kabeer, it was quite clear that His Highness had taken some amount of personal offence at his Minister's tender of resignation, and that until his feelings were appeased, there was little hope of reconciliation I therefore advised the Minister to give the required representation and he sent it to His Highness through the Vakeels."

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On hearing its contents His Highness said he wished that certain clauses should be inserted which he thought necessary to the complete vindication of his dignity. So "the Vakeels were sent by His Highness to have them inserted and bring back the representation thus altered and Salar Jung considered he had no help for it but to obey orders."

"Upon the receipt of Salar Jung's representation containing the above conditions, His Highness said he would pass orders on it in four or five days. This delay was too much for me, and I immediately drafted a long letter to His Highness recapitulating late events, and representing in strong terms the certain evil results of his conduct; but before this could be translated and despatched, Salar Jung caused a communication to be made to the Ameer Kabeer, which had the desired effect. This communication was to the purport that the Ameer Kabeer had himself recommended to the Resident the submission of a representation by Salar Jung to His Highness for the purpose of settling all differences, and had suggested the purport of the representation, and that it should be sent without delay; that the Resident had advised Salar Jung to act as the Ameer Kabeer had suggested, and that His Highness' delay of four or five days would not look well. Moreover, though His Highness' commands with regard to the contents of the representation were quite different from what the Ameer Kabeer had suggested, still Salar Jung had complied with them; so there was no excuse for delay."

"Immediately after this His Highness sent the Vakeels to have an additional condition inserted in the representation to the effect that Salar Jung would not be unfaithful in future. This was very painful to Salar Jung, but he complied, and was summoned to a Durbar to be held on the 2nd, which he attended, was received by His Highness. His nuzzur accepted and his salams returned, when a short conversation took place regarding a reported assembly of marauders towards Jalna and the measures adopted for their repression. On the 4th Salar Jung came to the Residency and had a very long conversation with me on various matters, of which the only one necessary to be mentioned in this letter is the investiture of Salar Jung and myself with the Star of India, of which we settled the programme."

The Government of India has warmly approved the action taken by Sir George Yule throughout this matter, and the Governor General has addressed a letter to the Nizam showing the apprehension and concern with which news of the Minister's tender of resignation was received; the gravity of the crisis; the eminent sagacity, prudence and ability which have characterized Sir Salar Jung's administration; and the impossibility of finding an equally gifted successor. And while gladly acknowledging the numerous and important reforms which have distinguished His Highness' Government the Governor General has distinctly expressed his conviction that to dispense with the assistance of Sir Salar Jung would be to plunge the Nizam's dominions once more into the misrule and confusion from which they have so recently been extricated and that in such a case the British Government would be compelled reluctantly to interfere in a way that could not but be very distasteful to His Highness. The Governor General therefore has earnestly counselled the Nizam to repose a full and hearty confidence in the wisdom and faithfulness of his Minister and for the future to abstain from any actions which might weaken his authority.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

(From the Times.)

The Navy Estimates, unless the House shall otherwise determine, are to be moved to-night by Lord Henry Lennox in the necessary silence of his late chief, Sir John Pakington, and the unavoidable absence of the present First Lord, Mr. Corry. The House can, of course, insist upon hearing this important statement from the Chief of the Department; but, as Mr. Corry has but just entered upon the duties of his office, it will certainly learn more from the Secretary than from the First Lord, even if it waits for his re-election. The story, indeed, is soon told. There is an increase on the face of these accounts of nearly half a million, the total charge for the service being 10,926,000*l.* for the year ensuing, against 10,434,000*l.* for the year gone by. These figures, however, do not exactly express the actual demands upon the revenue. They are liable to slight deductions, for the Admiralty authorities are sellers as well as buyers, and the produce of old ships and old stores disposed of during the year has to be set off against the expenditure. These receipts, which were only 200,000*l.* in 1866, are expected to exceed 400,000*l.* in 1867, and so the net sum to be voted on the present occasion becomes about 10,400,000*l.*, against the 10,200,000*l.* of the year before. Nevertheless, the expenditure to be accounted for is properly represented by the larger figures, and a new demand of some 500,000*l.* has therefore to be explained. For this explanation half-a-dozen words will suffice. The money is wanted for ironclad ships, to be built, not in the Royal Dockyards, but by private contract. In point of fact, nearly 900,000*l.* is asked for this purpose, but only half the amount will be required during the present year.

Except for this outlay the new Estimates would contain very little novelty indeed. The number of men to be voted—seamen, boys, coastguards, and marines—remains almost exactly as before, though the charge for their wages, victuals, and clothing is greater, in consequence partly of the higher prices prevailing, by about 40,000*l.* Nor are our Dockyards or other establishments to cost us anything additional either for workmen or works. The only material increase besides that above-mentioned is in the "Miscellaneous Services," the charge for which is 60,000*l.* in excess of last year's vote. This, however, when examined, tells precisely the same tale. The excess is due to the cost of an "ironclad two-turreted ship" for the defence of Victoria. We are to contribute a sum of 100,000*l.* towards this cost, the colonists finding the remainder, and half the contribution is to be provided this year. Consequently the net increase of 490,000*l.* upon the whole Estimates represents an outlay upon ironclads of some 400,000*l.* for ourselves and 50,000*l.* for New South Wales.

Shipbuilding thus remains, as before, the great topic in naval discussions, and it is one on which no general agreement has yet been reached. Our new Fleet of Ironclads comprises a variety of specimens, not one of which, perhaps, will be accepted as a permanent model. The additions expected during the ensuing year will also be of various kinds but it is evident that the turret principle is advancing in favour. Captain Coles is at last to have his way and show us, by a fair trial, what he can do. The sum of 275,000*l.* is to be asked for a ship on his design, though one-third only of the amount will be expended during the coming twelve months. Then there is an ironclad turret ship at Chatham, of which, in the language of the Estimates 2,072 tons are ordered for 1867, and in the heavy works to be put out to contract we may expect to see the same principle recognized. It appears, however, as if the original idea of applying the turret system to a small, cheap description of fighting ship were abandoned; and, in fact, if two turrets are indispensable the vessel must necessarily be of rather large dimensions.

Of the general work to be performed during the year in the Royal Dockyards we obtain some comprehensive information. To put the facts in the shape of a summary, we may say that in the seven Yards together 23,544 tons of shipping are ordered for the year—including, that is, the vessels to be commenced as well as those already in course of construction. The aggregate product comprises two ironclad frigates, one "iron frigate," one converted ironclad frigate, and one ironclad turret ship—altogether about 8,000 tons. Then, an equal amount of tonnage is assigned to twin-screw gunboats and gun-vessels, 4,000 tons more to sloops, and 900 to a wooden corvette. These figures will give a pretty good idea of the kind of work projected for the Royal Yards during the next twelve months, and there is another interesting and much debated point on which we can also give more precise information than usual. The proportion of money spent upon repairs and refits as compared with that applied to the production of new vessels has been often calculated or conjectured, but we now learn the facts exactly, or, at any rate, as nearly as they can be given in the way of a programme. The shipbuilding which we have described will occupy, it is estimated, 2,688 shipwrights, exclusive of other artificers; whereas "repairs and refits to seagoing and all other ships, casualties, Yard craft, harbour and Dockyard services, &c., and maintenance of ships in reserve" will employ 2,221.

We have already said that no material modification is proposed in the *personnel* of the Fleet. The real change now going on is in ships and guns, and as the guns are provided for in the Army Estimates, the accounts now before us are concerned with the ships alone. The progress actually made in the reconstruction of the Navy is necessarily slow, but it is real, and may be measured by a comparison of the various ships in commission at the two periods of December, 1865, and December, 1866. In 1865 we had, as effective ships for general service, 148 in commission; in 1866 we had only 152, but the increase was entirely in Ironclads, of which we had got 16 in the latter year, as against 12 in the former. At the same time, we had reduced our "line-of-battle ships" in commission from seven to four, and even our frigates and corvettes from 38 to 34; but then our "sloops and small vessels" were increased from 91 to 98 by the addition of some of the gunboats and similar craft which figure in the list of vessels still to come. In short, it is plain that the Navy of England is coming fast to two classes of ships, with perhaps, a third between them. Our men-of-war are either Ironclads or gun-vessels, to which may probably be added a class of swift wooden corvettes carrying heavy guns, but relying principally upon speed.

Such is the information conveyed by the Estimates of the year. If the Royal Dockyards could do all the necessary work, or rather if no more work were required than these Yards are expected to do, there would be no increase in the aggregate charge, for the small excess upon the items of wages and victuals is compensated by reductions on other heads. But, after all that the Dockyards can perform with their present appliances, it is held that new Ironclads will be still needed, and so the sum of 400,000*l.* or 450,000*l.* is proposed to be spent in getting them from private builders. Otherwise the gross demands would remain almost exactly as before;—for the effective service, 8,500,000*l.*, of which about half belongs to the *personnel* and half to the *materiel* of the Fleet; for the non-effective service, 1,500,000*l.*; and for the conveyance of troops for the Army, 400,000*l.* These three items give the aggregate charge of 10,400,000*l.* for 1866; and when increased by the 450,000*l.* allotted to the purchase of Ironclads by contract they will give the 10,900,000*l.* asked for 1867.

THE SNIDER RIFLE.

(From the Saturday Review, March 16.)

Six months ago there was great exultation over the remarkable success which had attended the conversion of the Enfield rifle into a breechloader. Now nothing is heard but complaints of the utter failure of the new arm, confirmed by evasive answers to Parliamentary inquiries on the subject. Which are we to believe—the Report of a Committee who applied the severest possible tests both to the new rifle and to its ammunition, or the adverse rumours which it seems that no one is able to contradict? Paradoxical as it may be thought, the favourable Report and the damaging rumours are equally true. The rifles and the cartridges tested last summer were, beyond all question, as surprisingly good as they were declared to be; while those that have since been supplied are far worse in their performances than the most hostile critics had imagined. It is extremely difficult to discover the truth in a matter which has been so carefully hushed up, but we have no doubt that the real explanation of the paradox is this;—Since the trials in the summer the cartridge has been altered and rendered worthless. If this were all, the spoiled cartridges might be thrown away, and the old pattern again adopted. But, unfortunately, many thousands of rifles have also been altered to fit the new cartridge, and it is very doubtful whether they can ever be restored to their original form. Probably all the rifles so altered will have to be thrown away too. All that can be done now is to prevent further destruction by instantly stopping the process of conversion, which, if allowed to go on according to the present arrangements, will end by destroying the whole million of arms which it is proposed to convert. We should be very glad to find ourselves mistaken in this conjectural explanation; but we will state the grounds on which our apprehensions rest, that our readers may judge for themselves whether they are well-founded or not.

General Hay's Reports are now before the public, and there is no longer any doubt that the arm, or rather the Boxer cartridge, has proved a lamentable failure. Indeed the War Office has shown itself fully conscious of the disaster by the refusal to furnish converted rifles for the Wimbledon competition for the Queen's Prize. Nothing ought to have been more grateful to the authorities than an opportunity of applying the most searching test to the arm which they are manufacturing by hundreds of thousands. No number of official experiments could compare for one moment with the test which three days' shooting at Wimbledon by a couple of thousand of picked shots, all doing their very utmost to win, would furnish. The records of past contests tell us to a nicety what these men can do with the old Enfield. The variations in the average from year to year are so moderate and gradual as to exclude any capricious chance of error, unless the weather should be more unfavourable than it has ever been during the Wimbledon week, which notwithstanding recent good fortune in this respect, is a scarcely credible hypothesis. If the Government had not shrunk from the public trial of their pet weapon, they would scarcely have hit upon the foolish pretext that it was impossible, not to give, but to lend 2,000 rifles for a week or two, until the whole army had been permanently supplied with the arm. The failure up to the present time is complete; and even without the admission implied in the refusal of the request made by the Association, it is abundantly proved. A few figures will show that there is no exaggeration in this statement. In the trials made by the Experimental Committee it was found that at 500 yards the average error with the converted rifle was about one foot, against more than eighteen inches with the old Enfield; at 800 yards three feet four inches, against three feet nine inches; and at 1,000 yards about five feet eight inches, against seven feet eleven inches. As the utmost expectation had been to equal the unconverted arm, this great increase of accuracy was a subject of unbounded congratulation. The trial was scarcely less favourable in other particulars. It is quite as important in a military arm that it should have a low trajectory as that its accuracy should be up to a high standard; for the lower the trajectory the greater is the distance which the bullet will command with fatal effect, instead of flying far above the heads of the enemy. In this respect also the comparison was satisfactory, for the trajectory was found to be as nearly as might be identical with that of the old arm.

We now come to the second trial. Early in October a batch of rifles and ammunition was sent to Hythe, and the shooting was so wild that General Hay was unable to obtain any diagrams at all. "Many shots," says the General, "fall short of the target, and others go no one knows where. The markers in the butt state that they hear the report from the firing point, but can hear nothing of the bullet." General Hay adds that, in his opinion, the defect is in the cartridge, and not in the gun. Whether these No. 1 cartridges supplied in October were of the same pattern as those with which the original trials were made, is one of the mysteries not yet revealed; but it is equally difficult to understand either why a pattern found excellent in August should prove worthless in October, or why a very good pattern should have been replaced by a very bad one. However, the failure having taking place, cartridge No 2 was sent down in January to be experimented upon. This appears to have been not quite so bad as No. 1, for General Hay did succeed in getting a diagram, but one so deplorably bad as to make the failure more conspicuous, if less extreme, than on the former trial. The shooting was at a range of 600 yards, and the average error was four feet, against one foot eight inches with the muzzle-loading Enfield. In other words, there was a falling off in accuracy of 140 per cent., in place of the improvement of about 30 per cent. which the original experiments would have led one to expect. An equally grave defect was found in the trajectory, for the rifles, instead of shooting at the same elevation as before conversion, had to be elevated one-third more than the old muzzle-loader. In both respects the converted arm completely broke down. In this emergency an attempt was made to see whether the gun, though unable to fire a bullet of the standard weight, might not make better practice with a shorter and lighter bullet, and cartridge No. 3 was accordingly supplied. In this the weight of the bullet was reduced from 525 to 480 grains, and the result was, that the accuracy obtained at 600 yards was equal, and at 800 yards superior, to that of the old arm, but still very inferior to that obtained by the Ordnance Committee. This partial recovery was, however, neutralized by the discovery that even with No. 3 cartridge, notwithstanding the lightness of the bullet and the consequent sacrifice of penetrating power, the trajectory was still much higher than that of the old arm.

These are extremely unsatisfactory results, and if it is true, as seems to be admitted on all hands, that the fault is in the cartridge and not in the principle of the gun, the result is the more astounding. We have not yet forgotten that in the discussion as to who was entitled to be considered the inventor of the Metford-Rigby cartridge, Colonel Boxer maintained, and, as was universally admitted, with good reason, that whoever invented it, the cartridge to which he had attached his name was "a complete cartridge for breech-loading arms, which fulfilled in a remarkable degree all necessary conditions for military purposes." Moreover, in order to establish some sort of claim to originality in a cartridge made up of the separate inventions of others, Colonel Boxer laid great stress on the exact details of what he called his new combination, and insisted that "any material deviation from the nicely-adjusted combination which he had adopted would cause failure." We are not now considering how much exaggeration there may have been in this view, but it is not a little odd that in the cartridge now in favour the nice adjustment is varied by a change of more than ten per cent. in the weight of the bullet, and by a very material and injurious alteration in the construction of the cartridge-head. Whether these changes were introduced because the originally perfect cartridge failed on a more extended trial, or from mere caprice, or from any other motive, it is impossible to say without further information than the Government has yet made public. It is not stated whether the No. 1 cartridges sent to Hythe in October were of the original successful pattern, though we believe they were not; but No. 2 and No. 3 seem to have been alike, except in the weight of the bullet, and No. 3, which we have before us, certainly does contain the altered form of the cartridge-head. From the configuration of the last pattern, it is certain that the form of the chamber must have been altered to fit it; and if that is so, we have at least a *prima facie* explanation of the untoward results. The original pattern cartridge has been injudiciously changed and spoilt, the guns have been altered to match the cartridge and thus it has become impracticable without first restoring the guns, even if this has not been made impossible, to fall back upon the original cartridge. We have no doubt that Colonel Boxer had got a very good cartridge in August; but he did not know how to let well alone, and has since not only spoilt the cartridge, but damaged the rifles (we fear beyond recovery) by making them unfit for the only form of cartridge which has proved successful. We can only give this as a highly probable inference from the circumstances we have stated, though we have no doubt of its accuracy, because the real facts are still involved in the deepest official mystery; but the truth ought to be known, and no doubt would be known if some honourable member would move for a return of the successive modifications introduced into the pattern arm and cartridge, or either of them, since the experiments of the Ordnance Committee, together with the details of the trials of each pattern. With these facts before them, there are scores of mechanicians in the country who would turn out any required number of cartridges up to the standard originally attained, and this without sacrificing the weight of the bullet; but it is said that the authorities have scornfully rejected offers of assistance in a work which they are palpably unable to perform themselves.

The only excuse as yet offered for the Government is that the difficulty has arisen from the enlarged scale of manufacture, and only needs time and consideration to remove it. In truth, the scale of the manufacture is not the main cause of the difficulty—if indeed it has anything at all to do with it; but if to time and consideration be added skill, which the department has hitherto neither supplied from its own resources nor condescended to obtain from without, we have not the least doubt that the mischief may be cured so far as the rifles yet unconverted are concerned. The rifle and its ammunition can be made, and ought to be made, in bulk, as good as on the first trial. If 5,000 rounds of perfect cartridges could be supplied in June, there is no reason whatever why equally effective cartridges should not be supplied by millions; and it is to be observed that at this moment the department, not only fails in the supply in bulk, but is incapable of sending to General Hay a single thousand of cartridges up to the prescribed standard. Two things may be regarded as certain—first, that the weapon may in skilful hands be made as perfect as it was originally reported to be, and that no alarm need be felt at its apparent failure; secondly, that "somebody has blundered," and that the first thing to be done is to find out and remove the cause of failure. If all the facts were but placed within reach of those who have skill to use them, the Government would not have long to wait for suggestions which would enable them to retrieve their mistakes; but official secrecy and official incompetence together have as yet altogether neutralized the value of an invention of undoubted excellence and vital national importance. Sir John Pakington is an outspoken and energetic Minister. Will he give us, as his first official act, a full disclosure of the secret history of the Snider rifle? And in the meantime will he stop the destruction of our store of arms which is now going on under the name of conversion?

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		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

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Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

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The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
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SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs. 42
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CHAMPAGNES. (Drunk at Marlborough House.)

Quarts	Rs. 38,	Rs. 31, and	Rs. 26
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Cognac of 1851	Rs. 50
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ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID.—MACDOUGALL'S preparation of this Acid have been universally adopted by Government and Municipal authorities in this country as the best disinfectants extant.

The experiments of Mr. Crookes F. R. S. in connection with the Cattle Plague have proved their excellence beyond a doubt. No one in town or country ought to be without the Powder who has a regard for his health or those of household.

In Stables and Dog Kennels the powder is as essential to cleanliness as soap is in a bath-room.

The Ointment is infallible in the removal of Mange.

For Cesspools or Drains the Liquid is the best preparation. Powder Rs. 12 per cwt., 12 as. per bottle. Ointment per pots, 8 as., Rs. 1, and Rs. 2. Liquid per bottle 12 as., and Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per dozen.

Agents for Western India,
ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Rain Gauges, Cassellas plain.

Do. Dr. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.

Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.

Marine Barometers.

Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.

Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.

Maximum and Minimum Thermometers Cassella's Patent, requiring no Magnet.

Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.

Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.

Pocket, Bath, and other Thermometers.

Galvanic and Magnetic Batteries.

A new Blasting Fuse, for exploding with the small Rhumkorff's Battery, Invented by the Chemist of the War Department.

Numerous other Scientific Instruments.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS.—Messrs. BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, in presenting their Price List for general supplies, &c., beg to inform their Patrons and intending Customers, that they guarantee the entire of their extensive Stock to be of first quality, selected with care from the principal Home and Continental Dealers. On all orders for Wines and Spirits to the extent of 10 Dozen and upwards, discount at the rate of 5 per cent. will be allowed.

No. 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

TERMS—CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

Description.		Rs.	A
SHERRY,	Amontillado	30	0
	Pale Dry	28	0
	Yellow Seal	26	0
	Red Seal	24	0
	Green Seal	18	0
PORT,	Graham's	28	0
	Maxwell's	26	0
	Crown	24	0
	Bombay Bottled	18	0
CLARET,	Marceaux	28	0
	Leoville	24	0
	La Rose	20	0
	Medoc	15	0
CHAMPAGNE	Mumm's Qts.	38	0
	Do. Pts.	24	0
	Different Sorts	30	0
GINGER WINE	Crabbie's	18	0
	Curacoa	36	0
	Mareschino	36	0
	Noyeau	36	0
	Sherry Brandy	24	0
	Do. Cordial	13	0
BRANDY	Pinet Castillon	28	0
	Martell's	28	0
	Hennessy's	28	0
	Queen Morton's	24	0
	Common Assorted	12	15
	Fine Old Jamaica Rum	20	0
	Gin, Large Flask	30	0
	Do. Small Do.	20	0
OLD TOM	Booth's	20	0
	Swaine Bourde's	18	0
	Whiskey, Scotch	22	0
BEER	Tennent's Qts.	6	0
	Do. Pts.	4	0
	Allsopp's Qts.	5	8
	Do. Pts.	3	8
PORTER	Tennent's Qts.	6	0
	Do. Pts.	4	0
TEAS—BLACK.			
	Finest Souchong 3 parcels in 1 lb.	1	8
	Souchong 1 lb. Tin	2	0
	Rose Pekoe	1	12
	Orange Pekoe	1	8
	Hyson Green	2	0
	Flowery Pekoe	2	0
	Congou	1	4
CHINA PRESERVES per Jar		3	0
CIGAR and CHEROOTS No. 2 Manilla per 1,000		40	0
Do. Do. per bundle		0	8

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:

Champagne—Jules Mumms		Rs. 38	per dozen.
Moselle	Sparkling Muskatel	„ 35	„
Do.	Do. Schazzburg.	„ 40	„
Claret	Fine	„ 18	„
Do.	do.	„ 16	„
Do.	Fine	„ 28	„
Do.	do.	„ 30	„
Do.	Superior Amontillado.	„ 32	„
Do.	Fine Red Seal	„ 32	„
Do.	Amontillado Yellow Seal.	„ 32	„
Do.	Very superior Green Seal.	„ 36	„
Brandy, Rouyer Aine & Co.		„ 24	„
Allsopp's Ale, quarts		„ 5	„
Will. Younger's Ale do.		„ 5	„

SILLAR & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	„ 12 0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Eshenauer Benecke—			
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	„	15	„
Do.	Do. Pauillac	„	18	„
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	„	25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		„	18	„
Champagne, Lelegard		„	25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TENNANT'S BEER,—Newly arrived—Quarts Rs. 4-8 per dozen, Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. Apply to the Godown-keeper of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messes and private consumers to	Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ „	from Native Shopkeepers to	Edul-jee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
„ POONA	to	Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad Saugor, „ Kamptee, Seetabul-dee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow	„ „	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad	„ „	Jehangeer Pestonjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras	„ „	Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta	„ „	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champs de Mars.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Invoice of Beer, quarts and pints, in good order, Champagne Cider, Port Wine, Brandy, Sherry, &c. Also DOMESTIC STORES consisting of Hams, Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Jams, Soups, Meats, Vegetables, Salmon, Essence of Beef, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Biscuits, and other stores for Mess and Domestic use too numerous to mention, Fishing Rods and Tackle, &c.

Agency business in all its branches attended to carefully and every assistance rendered to Constituents in procuring passages, shipping, landing and clearing of packages, and the transmission of same—Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow. DWYER & Co.
No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, East.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The LANDED PROPERTY of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, situated at the Mount and Tank Bunder, principally consisting of the very LARGE BUNGALOW lately used as the Elphinstone Hotel with the Ground attached, to it say about 73,000 (seventy-three thousand) square yards; and the valuable land lying between that and Tank Bunder, comprising about 50,000 (fifty thousand) square yards. It can be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also full particulars as to Title &c. can be obtained.
T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd February, 1867.

FOR SALE, on Commission, one new SODA-WATER MACHINE by Samson Barnett, complete, Rs. 1,000. Apply to
BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, on Commission, one rich White and Green Gilted DESERT SET for 36 persons. Apply to
BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.—A Sociable, by McNAUGHTON and SMITH, and a pair of Arab Horses, 15 hands high, very quiet. To be sold together or separately. The Horses go in single as well as double Harness. They were also used in Saddle and one of them goes in Tandum—can be seen at 24 hours Notice.
BAZONJEE and NUSSERWANJEE.
11th April, 1867.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of Messrs. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casha Maller containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1¼ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrear containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds rupees twenty thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned, G. R. WILSON,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

FOR SALE.—A pair of BAY ARAB HORSES, go well in double or single Harness, can be used for riding. Apply to Mr. CARTER, 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—1. The large range of BUILDINGS, comprising upwards of 1,400 Square Yards, recently occupied by the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION and Messrs. GREY & Co; situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

2. All that piece of Ground measuring about 322 square yards with House thereon, situated in Rampart Row and lately occupied by Messrs Ralli Brothers.

3. All that piece of Ground measuring about 304 square yards with House thereon, situated in Rampart Row and now occupied by Messrs. Leggatt and Co. Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, LIMITED.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parel, Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant doule Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Starhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE at reduced Prices, Portable and Horizontal Steam Engines. On view at the PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY'S Premises at Colaba. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1866.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted.)—Vol. II. Mahárashtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52½. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

DEALS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of DEALS, now lying on the Elphinstone Bunder. Apply to
ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Steam-tug "SPITFIRE," 70 H. P., Register Tonnage 74 tons, Built in 1864, by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. Also the Steam-tug "STURDY" 45 H. P.; 52 Tons. Built in September 1863, by Hart and Sinnott, Liverpool. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
United Victoria, and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy ... Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 22½ „
No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

*** Watches, Clocks and Musical Instruments neatly repaired at moderate charges.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—TWO GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rupees 250 per month. Also, the Office lately vacated by Mr. Carter Solicitor, rent Rs. 225. For further information, apply at the premises.

TO LET.—From the 7th April, the large and commodious BUNGALOW, situated on the West side of Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. O'LEARY, Esq. For Rent and other particulars, apply to the undersigned.
T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.
Bombay, 1st April 1867.

TO LET.—From the 1st proximo, the large and Commodious BUNGALOW situated on the West side of Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. W. E. CRUM. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.
T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd April 1867.

TO LET.—A large BILLIARD ROOM, all complete, splendidly situated in Fort overlooking the whole of the Harbour. Address E. TONKINS, Office No. 3, Sassoon Buildings, East, Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view, situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTREE at the Premises.

TO LET (with immediate possession) one OFFICE ROOM, and one GODOWN, lately vacated by the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited). Apply to
BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE, Auctioneers.

TO BE LET, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, beautifully situated on Cumbala Hill, now under the occupation of R. H. SHOWELL, Esq. It has a splendid Drawing Room, oil painted, with a large Dining Room and Two Bed Rooms, surrounded by a spacious Verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, now under the occupation of J. BEATTIE, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, a COMFORTABLE SHOP, suitable for a Dubash, for Rs. 80. Also a SMALL GODOWN for Rs. 40, for further particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Large Comfortable HOUSE situated in Hornby Row, Fort. For rent and other particulars, apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET at MATHERAN for the present Season, THREE Comfortable BUNGALOWS, known as the "EWART LODGE," "WADIA LODGE", and "MALDONGA HOUSE." All of them are furnished and well situated. Rents reasonable. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Comfortable BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba, facing the sea. It has a large Drawing Room, oil-painted with three Bed Rooms. It could also be let furnished if required, for rent and other particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Three STORIED HOUSE in Church Gate Street, with a GODOWN on the Ground Floor. It has two separate Cookrooms and the Top Floor is partly facing the sea; for rent and other particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET, in Chinchpoogly, two moderate sized commodious BUNGALOWS known as Mornington Villas. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET, (with immediate possession). 1. The OFFICES in Forbes Street, recently vacated by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

2. A comfortable BUNGALOW in No. 21. Love Lane, Mazagon. Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA, LIMITED.

TO LET.—GODOWNS at Victoria Bunder each capable of holding upwards of 1,000 Bales of Goods. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
United Victoria, and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES consisting of Offices, Godowns and Stabling, in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to REMINGTON & Co.
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)

TO LET, the OFFICES, in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1867.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row:—

Japanese Cabinet, Japanese Bronze and China Vases, Bronze Clock, Revolving Breech-loading Rifle, Revolving Pistol, a beautiful assortment of Bohemian Glassware, ullaged Champagne, Soap, Pictures,

One case Oil burners and an Invoice of Portfolios, and a Mail Pheaton, American Pattern, newly varnished and as good as new, by R. B. Milliner, Liverpool.

7 Pieces Tarlaton Cloth.
3 „ Woollen Tweed.
30 „ Cotton Printed Handkerchives.
1 Case Printing Cards large size.
2 Sets Doullie Harness plated, and any other goods that may be offered.

On TUESDAY, 23rd instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Auction on the premises described below at Matharpacady near Mazagon, unless previously disposed of by private contract, pursuant to instructions received from the Delhi Bank, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Angelin Vallandares and Merwanjee Nanabhoy, the Mortgagors. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, containing by recent admeasurement 6,197½ square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 68, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, bungalow, shed, stable, hereditaments and premises standing upon a part of the said land or ground, together with the garden, trees, plants, plantations, well and premises, and which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 86, situate at Matharpacady near or leading to the premises late the Government Gunpowder Manufactory, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and bounded on the North and West by the property belonging to Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., on the East by property belonging to the Mazagon Reclamation Company, and on the South by a public road.

On THURSDAY, 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms in Rampart Row.

3 Cases Turkey Sponge.
15 Silver Watches,
4 Gold Guard Chains,
1 „ Curb Chain,
1 „ Necklet,
94 Silver Curb Chains.
24 „ Neck Chains.
70 „ Albert Chains.
20 Gold Curb Chains.
10 „ Guard Chains.
21 „ Albert Chains.
77 „ Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, &c, &c.
200 Dozen German Silver Teaspoons small.
200 „ do. Large.
50 „ do. Salt Spoons.
25 „ do. Desert Spoons.
25 „ do. Table Spoons.
25 „ do. Extra Large.
2 „ do. Fiddle pattern Soup Spoon.
2 „ do. King pattern do.
6 „ do. Bronze Powder Flasks.
2 „ do. Copper Powder Flasks.
And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 single-seated Brougham, Shigram, Tranters, Breech-loading Revolver, (a new invention,) Cheroots, Luncas of Burmah, Manilla, and Cigar shapes.
Bombay, 18th April, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Mess, Commission and General Agents, No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort.

M. J. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Messes, Families and the General Public to their fresh, new and varied Stock of Wines, Beer, Spirit of most approved Brands and best Oilmanstores and general merchandise now offered for sale at thier above establishment, for which a trial is solicited. The prices will be found as low as possible consistent with the superior quality of articles supplied.

Crosse and Blackwell's best fresh oilmanstores consisting of Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pattis, Jam, Jellies, Tart Fruits Syrup, Crystalized Fruit Prunes, Turkey Figs, &c. &c., Gillon's celebrated Preserved Provisions, Potted Meat and Paste.

Superior Batch of Best Tea direct from China. Fresh Batch of best Trichinopoly Cheroot and a small consignment of Meerschaum Pipes.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th April, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the times and places below stated, the following valuable Properties:—

Lots 4 & 5.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, sale to commence at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

Lot 4—All that piece or parcel of Ground with the messuage, tenement, and stable, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Framjee Cowasjee Tank, 2nd Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Town of Bombay, known by No. 26, formerly in the occupation of Rustomjee Muncherjee Putloo, and now in that of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, containing by admeasurement 322 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and that of Pension and Tax under No. 215, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Oart of Mahomed Ebrahim Culvekur, on or towards the South by the Public Road, called Framjee Cowasjee Tank, 2nd Lane, on or towards the East by the property of the said Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur.

Lot 5.—All that piece or parcel of Ground with the messuage, tenement, or stable standing thereon, and the vacant Ground adjoining, situate, lying, and being on the southern side of Framjee Cawasjee Tank, 2nd Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Town of Bombay, known as No. 25, containing by admeasurement 324 square yards or thereabouts, formerly in the occupation of Edulje Wookerjee and now in the occupation of Dinshaw Ardaseer Daver, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the Property of Mahomed Ebrahim Culvekur, and partly by Pallonjee Hormusjee, on or towards the South by the said Public Road called Framjee Cowasjee Tank 2nd Lane, on or towards the East by the Property of Mahomed Ebrahim Culvekur, and on or towards the West by the Property of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following:—

4 Bales Grey Madapollams.
2 „ „ Jacconets.
6 „ „ Shirtings.
3 „ „ T. Cloths.
4 Cases White Jacconets.
2 „ Grey and White Dhotees.
6 „ T. Red Scarfs.
3 „ „ Mull.
5 „ Chintz.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mahomed Ally,

About 400 tons of Teak Squares ex-*Amity*.

SALE OF LARGE SIZED BORNEO WOOD AND KAWRU PINE LOGS AND SCANTLINGS, TEAK, BOARDS PLANKS, &c. &c.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder,

80 Logs of large sized Borneo Wood up to 60 ft. long and 22 inches square.
70 Logs of Kawru Pine from New Zealand, up to 60 ft long and 40 inches square.
200 Logs Pine up to 50 ft. long and 20 inches square.
500 Pieces of Kawru Pine Scantlings, in lots.
50 Tons of Teak boards in lots to suit purchasers.
150 Tons of Teak Planks do. do. up to 45 feet long and 30 inches broad.

Catalogues with full particulars will shortly be published.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—PORT WINE.

Old, Mellow and Fruity, strongly recommended. Rs. 24 per case of one dozen. Sample bottles may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.
Bombay, 18th April, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, a few dozen Quarts of Sherry, and Beer in Pints, a Case of Guns and Pistols, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English built four-seated Open-carriage (forming also a close one) with a pair of Horses and Harness complete.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Official Assignee, in re Sulliman Moladina at his shop in Juckuria Street, bundles of Raw Twine, boxes of Crackers, Shawls Silk, Punpelmool Coizon, a Treasury Chest, Scales, Weights, &c., remaining unsold from last Saturday's Sale.

SALE OF SHIP "SOOLTANA."

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Hajee Meerza Suffi Misky, and by the consent of the Agent in Calcutta, Aga Meerja Abdool Currim Seerajee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.

Ship *Sooltana* with her masts, sails, &c.

Ship now lies at Boree Bunder, 502 Tons, and can now be inspected by intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT THE PARSONAGE, MAZAGON.

On THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, the Parsonage, the neat Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c. of the Rev. W. K. FLETCHER.

Full particulars will appear shortly.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD GROUND, WITH A FIVE-STORIED NEWLY BUILT DWELLING HOUSE OF FOUR COMPARTMENTS (UNFINISHED) AT SEA SHORE IN SONAPOOR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee to submit to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M. on the premises, in four separate lots to suit the convenience of the intending purchasers, viz. All those four pieces or parcels of very eligible Leasehold Ground adjoining each other, situate near the sea shore in Sonapoor, in the Island of Bombay, each piece or parcel of ground measuring about fifteen feet in breadth and about sixty feet in length, and which said pieces of ground are respectively marked Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the plan of the said Ground annexed to the said Lease, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by vacant ground, on or towards the West by the ground of Lessor Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., on or towards the North by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Suntook, and on or towards the South by a private road with their appertinances. The Lease is held for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, commencing from the 24th day of February 1866, on which is standing a substantial newly built five-storied airy messuage, tenement or dwelling house of four compartments (unfinished) together with two wells, which are to be used in common with the other purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT "PROSPECT LODGE" CUMBALLAH HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on or about the 27th instant, the valuable Household Furniture of R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.; the same consists of the most elaborately carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Couches, Tables, Chairs, 3, 4 and 6 Light Gaseliers, Plated Glass, and Porcelain ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and full particulars given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AHMEDABAD.

On FRIDAY, the 10th May next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the premises, at Ahmedabad, by order of the Official Assignee, in re Gopallrow Bulvunt.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East, West, North and South, by public road and passage.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of Title Deeds, apply to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A FIRST RATE MARBLE TOP BILLIARD TABLE, A SLATE BAGATELLE TABLE, AN AMERICAN BOWLING ALLEY, &c., AT No. 5, COPPERSMITHS' ROW, OR GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place (if not previously sold by private contract) the Household Furniture, &c. of Mr. J. R. LOWE, the same comprises Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, Cots, Chests of Drawers, Screens, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Cutlery, a first-rate Marble top Billiard Table in excellent condition with Thurston's best patent India Rubber Cushions, with Balls, Cues, Cue-stand, Boards, &c. nearly new, a Slate Baggatelle Table, an American Bowling Alley, with Balls and Pins, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense and Godown articles, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

4 Travelling Cranes capable of lifting one Ton each just landed.
No. 5, Forbes Street. BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1867.

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